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TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

HENRY WATTERSON'S ORATION AT CHICAGO. Magnificent Audience Hears the Elo-

quent Kentuckian's Brilliant Effort -His Words Were Worthy-Life and Character of the Great Emancipator,

In Honor of the Martyred President The most notable feature of the Lincoln memorial exercises at Chicago was the speech of Colonel Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Watterson began his oration by a reference to the polse, and dignity of the statesmen in knee breeches d powdered wigs who signed the Dec Constitution, and who made their influ ence felt upon life and thought long after ence felt upon life and thought long after the echoes of Bunker Hill and Yorktown had died away. It was not until the in-stitution of African slavery got into poli-tics as a vital force that Congress be-came a bear garden. The men who sign-ed the declaration and their immediate successors were succeeded by a set of narry leaders much less decorous and party leaders much less decorous and much more self-confident. Continuing,

the lecturer said in part: There were Seward and Sumner and Chase, Corwin and Ben Wade, Trumbull and Fessenden, Hale and Collamer and Grimes, and Greeley, our latter-day Franklin. There were Toombs and Ham-mond, and Slidell and Wigfall, and the two little grants, Douglas and Stephens, and Yancey and Mason, and Jefferson Davis. With them soft words buttered Davis. With them soft words outcred no parsnips and they cared little how many pitchers might be broken by rude ones. The issue between them did not require a diagram to explain it. It was so simple a child could understand it. It read, human slavery against human free-dom, slave labor against free labor, and involved a conflict as inevitable as it was

Lincoln Enters the Fray. Amid the noise and confusion, the clashing of intellects like sabers bright, and the booming of the big oratorical guns of the North and the South, now definitely arrayed, there came one day into the Northern camp one of the oddest figures imaginable, the figure of a man who, in spite of an appearance somewhat out of line, carried a serious aspect, if not the be heard above the din, passed on and for a moment disappeared. The sentence was pregnant with meaning. The man bore a commission from God on high! He said: "A house divided against itself canno A nouse divided against lister cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cense to be divided." He was Abraham Lincoln.

How shall I describe him to you? Shall, do so as he appeared to me when I first

I do so as he appeared to me when I first saw, him immediately on his arrival at the national capital, the chosen President of the United States, his appearance quite as strange as the story of his life, which was then but half known and half told, or shall I use the language of another and more vivid word-painter? In January, 1861, Colonel A. K. Mc-Clure, of Pennsylvania, journeyed to

Springfield, III., personally, to become acquainted and to consult with the man be had contributed so materially to elect. "I went directly from the depot to Lincoln's house," says Colonel McClure, "and rang the bell, which was answered by Lincoln himself, opening the door. I doubt whether I wholly concealed my disappointment at meeting him. Tall, gaunt, ungainly, ill-clad, with a homeliness of manner that was unique in itself, I confess that my was unique in tiseit, I contess that my heart sank within me as I remembered that this was the man chosen by a great nation to become its ruler in the gravest period of its history. I remember his dress as if it were but yesterday—snuffcolored and slouchy pantaloons; open black vest, held by a few brass buttons; straight or evening dress coat, with tightly fitting sleeves to exaggerate his long. bony arms, all supplemented by an awkardness that was uncommon among men We sat down in his plainly furnished parlor and were uninterrupted during the nearly four hours I remained with him. versation, I forgot all the grotesque qualities which so confounded me when I first greeted him. Before half an hour had passed I learned not only to respect, but, indeed, to reverence the man."

Lincoln's First Inaugural.

I am not undertaking to deliver an oral biography of Abraham Lincoln, and shall pass over the events which quickly led ip to his nomination and election to the

Presidency in 1880.

I met the newly elected President the afternoon of the day in the early morning of which he had arrived in Washington. It was a Saturday, I think. He came to the capitol under Mr. Seward's escort, and among the rest I was presented to him. His appearance did not impress me as fantastically as it had impressed Colonel McClure. I was more familiar with the Western type than Colonel McClure, and whilst Mr. Lincoln was certainly not an Adonis, even after prairie ideas, there was about him a rugged dignity that com-

manded respect I met him again the next Monday for noon in his apartments at Willard's Ho-tel as he was preparing to start to his in-auguration, and was struck by his unaffected kindness; for I came with a matte requiring his attention. He was entire self-possessed, no trace of nervousness, and very obliging. I accompanied the cortege that went from the Senate chamber to the east portico of the capitol. As Mr. Lincoln removed his hat to face the vast multitude in front and below, I ex-tended my hand to take it, but Judge Douglas, just behind me, reached over my outstretched arm and received it, holding it throughout the delivery of the ina gural address. I stood just near enough to the speaker's elbow not to obstruct any gestures he might make, though he made but few, and then I began to understand something of the real power of the man.

He delivered that inaugural address as if he had been delivering inaugural ad-dresses all his life. Firm, resonant, earnest, it announced the coming of a man; of a leader of men, and in its ringing tones and elevated style the gentlemen whom he had invited to become members of his political family—each of whom at bottom thought himself his master's equal or sufor—might have heard the voice and in the hand of one born to rule. Whether they did or not they very soon excer-

tained the fact. From the hour Abraham Lincoln crossed the threshold of the White Lincoln crossed the threshold of the Walt House to the hour he went thence to hi tragic death there was not a moment when he did not dominate the political and military situation and his official subordinates. The idea that he was overmatched at any time by anybody is co tradicted by all that actually happened.

Lincoln and the South. I want to say just here a few words about Mr. Lincoln's relation to the South

and toward the people of the South. He was himself a Southern man, and all his tribe were Southerners. though he left Kentucky when the merest child, he was an old child; he never was very young; he grew to manhood in a Kentucky colony; for what is Illinois, what is Chicago, but a Kentucky colony, grown somewhat out of proportion? He was in no sense what we used to call "s poor white." Awkward, perhaps; nigger less, certainly, but sapiring; the spirit of a hero beneath that rugged exterior; the nero beneath that rugget exterior, the imagination of a poet beneath those heavy brows; the courage of a lion beneath those patient, kindly aspects, and, long before he was of legal age, a leader. His first love was a Rutledge; his wife was a

Let the romancist tell the story of his romance. I dare not. No sadder idyl can be found in all the annals of the poor. We know that he was a poet; for have we not that immortal prose-poem recited at Gettysburg? We know that he was a his conclusions? Has not time vindicated his conclusions? But the South does not know, except as a kind of hearsay, that he was a friend; the one friend who had the power and the will to save it from itself. The direst blow that could have been inflicted upon the South was deliv-ered by the assassin's bullet that struck

Throughout the wild contention tha preceded the war, amid the lurid passions that attended the war itself, not one bitter or narrow word escaped the lips of Abra-ham Lincoln, whilst there was hardly a day that he was not projecting his big, sturdy personality between some South-ern man or woman and danger.

The Laws of Inspiration.

From Caesar to Bismarck and Glad-stone the world has had its statesmen and its soldiers—men who rose to eminence and power step by step, through a serie of geometric progression, as it were, each of geometric progression, as it were, each advancement following in regular order one after the other, the whole obedient to well-established and well-understood laws of cause and effect. They were not what we call "men of destiny." They were men whose careers had a beginning, a middle, and an end, rounding of lives with histories, full it may be of interesting and exciting events, but comprehensive and compreevents, but comprehensive and compre hensible: simple, clear, complete,

The inspired men are fewer. Whence their emanation, where and how they got their power, and by what rule they lived, moved and had their being, we know not. There is no explication to their lives. They rose from shadow and they went in mist. We see them, feel them, but we know them not. They came, God's word upon their lips; they did their office, God's mantle about them; and they passed away God's holy light between the world and them, leaving behind a memory, half mor-tal and half myth. From first to last they were the creations of some special Provi dence, baffling the wit of man to fathom defeating the machinations of the world the flesh, and the devil, and, their work done, passing from the scene as myste-

riously as they had come upon it.

Tried by this standard where shall we find an illustration more impressive than Abraham Lincoln, whose career might be chanted by a Greek chorus as at once the prelude and the epilogue of the most

imperial theme of modern times.

Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel; of what ancestry we know not and care not; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surroundings; without external graces, actual or acquir ed; without name or fame or official train ing; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, to be snatched from ob scurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation.

The great leaders of his party, the most experienced and accomplished public men of the day, were made to stand aside were sent to the rear, whilst this fantas tic figure was led by unseen hands to th against him-wholly immaterial. during four years, carrying with them such a pressure of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the vast space allotted him in the eyes and actions of mankind, is to say that he was inspired of God, for nowhere else could he have acquired the wisdom and the grac indispensable to his mission

Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish plowman, and stayed the life of the German priest? God, God, and God alone; and as surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God, was Abraham Lincoln and a thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by man-kind with deeper feeling, than that which

Notes of Current Events

At Alexandria, Egypt, a mob attacked and beat three men belonging to a Britisl cruiser. An inquiry is in progress

Great damage was done by the storm on Chesapeake Bay. Many oyster boats were wrecked and loss of life is feared. A Panhandle passenger train was

wrecked by a broken rail near Newcon rstown, O. No one was seriously hurt. Lewis Billings, College Springs, Ia.

Experiments with a smallpox serum are being conducted by Health Commissioner Holman at the quarantine hospital, St Louis.

Seth T. Sawyer died at Alton. He was 88 years old and had been a practitione before the Illinois bar for more than fifty Ralph S. Selby, a well-known real es tate dealer at San Francisco and a mem ber of an old family, shot himself through

At Boston, Mass., 3,368 shares of Bell Telephone Company were sold at auction by order of the Bell directors. Prices

ranged from 1891/4 to 191. The Union station at St. Joseph, Mo. completed in May, 1882, and which was used by all the railroads entering the city, was laid in ruins by fire. The loss will reach \$400,000. It was one of the most severe fires ever suffered by the city.

BUSINESS PICKING UP.

COMPTROLLER ECKELS GETS EN COURAGING REPORTS.

sert that Confidence Is Returning and Prospects Are Brightening-Cleve land Averse to an Extra Session.

Eckels Is an Optimist

espondence: OMPTROLLER Eckels, who is in touch
with the bankers throughout the country, ports an improvement in business. This improvement, he says, began some time ago and is going stendily on. His information warrants him in expressing the belief that it will continue to go steadily on, untion has been once nore reached He is

nor reached. He is not discouraged by the present financial situation. He does not believe that the country is going to the "demnition bow-wows" or that it is anywhere near that place. Though of a naturally optimistic nature, Mr. Eckels is sufficiently conservative to refrain from expressing any opinion under which he has not a good solid ground for founda-

on. He is in daily communication with th national bankers, and it seems as if every one of them felt called upon to give his opinion as to the condition of affairs in his particular section of the country, all of which is very agreeable to the Comptroller. His correspondents are the ables men of the country. They have curved their own way in the world, and have achieved a prominent niche. They do not give their opinions for the purpose of publication or to achieve any ulterior end. They merely write them as bits of gos-sip, thinking they will interest the Comp-troller. These national bankers, receiv-ing their information from business men of their respective communities, who come to them for loans, probably probe more clearly into the very heart of the trouble and condition of the general public than any other class of men. It is their knowledge, given with the honest purpose of supplying the Comptroller with accu-rate information of national affairs, which forms the basis of Comptroller Eckels'

The chief trouble which the present con dition of affairs is causing the country is the spread of fear in Europe that our na-tional credit is in a shaky condition. The report has gone abroad that we are no to maintain gold payments, and American securities, held in such enormous quanti-ties by foreign investors, will be paid for in silver or some depreciated currency. This naturally creates apprehension and distrust. The President's message has had a wonderfully reviving effect on Europe, according to private information received at the Treasury Department. And many men and corporations of great wealth seeking investment, and who a month or so ago were doing their best to realize on their American securities, are now perfectly willing to hold them. There are plenty left, however, who fear that this Congress is not to be trusted, and that some legislation dangerous to the stability of our national credit will be in-augurated ere the final adjournment. This feeling possesses, in a slight measure, a few American bankers. They are, how ever, of the timid class, and though their feelings may be extended to their cusfeelings may be extended to their cus-tomers, the damage will not be so very

President Cleveland appreciates this feeling, both here and abroad; at a recent Cabinet meeting he expressed himself as being strongly opposed to an extra segment of the contract of the cont being strongly opposed to an extra ses-sion; so strongly, in fact, as to warrant him in informing his associates that there would be none, unless some unforeseen emergency should arise. The President curing party advantages alone would war-rant him inflicting an extra session of Congress upon the people. The situation must take on a much darker hue. It is his belief, based on communications from people in all parts of the country, that what the country wants is a rest from Congress - He further believes that the covery of business will be more rapid members of Congress are at home, instend of at the national capital in session He shares Secretary Carlisle's belief that the revenues will soon be sufficiently large to meet the Government expenditures, and when that is proved to the general satisfaction confidence will strengthen and the need for further issues of bonds dis

appear. Such is the situation to-day. Employes of both houses of Congress are spending a good deal of time on their knees, praying that an extra session will not be called. No particular love of country actuates them in their desire. It is purely personal with them, though they may possibly think that their own personal benefit will indirectly add to the benefit of the country. The fact is that an extra session means the cessation of their present jobs. If there is no extra session their terms of employment will continue until Congress meets in regular session next December. That means the session next December. That means the loss or gain of just about uine months' salary to them. Should the Fifty-fourth Congress convene in session immediately after the close of this Congress, new officers would doubtless be elected by the Senate, which it is expected will reorgan-ize, inasmuch as the Democrats are no longer in the majority, and the employes now enjoying soft positions at remunera tive prices will have to seek other em ployment. And the seeking of other en ployment to a man who has enjoyed a fer years in the service of the United State Senate is about as disagreeable a job as

ver confronted a politician. The day after the last election Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, re-ceived applications from nine-tenths of the employes of both Senate and House. They had hoped for Democratic success at the polls, and had gone to bed the night before wondering if their hopes were to be realized. They were up before day-break and read the answer in the stars. These told them they must seek other places ere the incoming of the Congress elected the day before; and ere the sun had risen their applications were pre-pared for positions in one of the Government departments. Some or mess are cants will be provided for, of course, but omparatively few, because the depart-ments are already choked. If the prayers of these supplicants are answered there

will be no extra session. But even when the next Congress convenes in December they will be just as reluctant to go, and, moreover, they will be all the less able to

The report that the President is once more suffering from ill-health has gone abrond again. This report will doubtless be repeated with more or less frequency after the adjournment of Congress and news at the national capital is scarce. But whatever the condition of the President will be after the adjournment of Congress, it can, and should, be said positive v now that it has never been better dur ling the present and never been better thing the present administration. The President is naturally a man of action. He likes work. He thrives on worry. His step is light and his gout has disappeared. His cheeks are ruddy, his eye clear and his hand-clasp firm. He seems well, eats well, works well. He sees everybody who calls on him on public business, and his information shows that he keeps in touch with pretty much all that is going on. The President may not live fifty years longer, but a great many who are now predicting his death will leave him on

earth a firm, vigorous man of affairs when they are climbing the golden status.

A strong effort is being made by the friends of General Casey, Chief Engineer of the army, to have him placed in charge of the construction of the new Chicago post office building. It is to be hoped that their efforts will fail. No one doubts the engineering ability of General Casey. But the long time it has taken him to build the Congressional Library is a monument to his lack of energy, and should be a warning to all who hope for the erection of the Chicago building in Chicago time. General Casey will soon retire from the army on account of the age limit. He will retire at a good salary, but he would like the fat berth of superintending the construction of so large a building as the new post office in Chicago is to be, and like especially the comfortable stipend he would receive for such superintendence. The General, as an army officer, has been brought up in that life, and a man who oes to him for information, in the event of his succeeding in his earnest wish to be placed in charge of the Chicago building, or who ventures to make a sugges-tion, would do well, if he seeks to preserve his self-respect, to take a club along with him. Chairman Sayers, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, is particularly desirous of having General Casey placed in charge of the Chicago building. Apropos is the fact that Mr. Sayers is very desirous of so prolonging the building of the new post office as to spread the necessary appropriations over a long series of years. If General Cases a long series of years. If General Cases should be appointed Chairman Sayers wil

SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

Mother and Daughters Conspire to Beat a Railroad. Mrs. Freeman and her twe daughters, Fannie, aged 19, and Jennie, aged 22, were arrested in Chicago, the specific charge made against them being that of attempting to defraud the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company out of \$2,000. The three women tried to work a new dodge on the company, but it is one which, it is said, has been successfully used by the same practitioners before. Miss Fannie, by much practice in stoicism, passed herself off as a paralytic, claiming that she had been injured in an paralyzed in consequence. She feigner the part so well that the company came near paying the claim presented. The



smallness of the amount asked for how

smanness or the amount tasked not, now-ever, created some suspicion, and detec-tives were put to work on the case. The Freemans lived in a flat at 668 West Twelfth street, but the flat above them was unoccupied. Detectives rented the upper flat, made small holes in the floor and through these watched the prosedings that took place in the sick room elow. Whenever the family was alone the paralyzed young woman would leave her bed and walk around the room just ner bed and walk around the room just as well as her mother or sister could When the doctor called, the mother, be fore admitting him to the chamber of the paralytic," would immerse Miss Fannie's limbs in cold water, and as soon as they were half frozen she was put to bed and the doctor called in. He found her limbs cy cold, as they should be if really paralyzed. On his final visit, however



THE "PARALYTIC" TAKES EXERCISE.

mused himself for a few moments jabbing pins into them, but Miss Fannie had been schooled to stand this sort of thing since childhood and never winced. When the doctor raised one of her legs a look of consternation overspread the young woman's face. What should she do? No doctor had ever raised her leg before. It was not in the program. The leg remained raised and the doctor smiled, while the mether space. while the mother swore. A few hours later the place was pulled and Miss Fannie sprang out of bed. The women ob ected seriously to being taken into cus ody, and loudly protested their inno cence, but they were quieted down trifle when the peep-hole in the ceiling wa

pointed out to them. They were taken to the police station, where they broke down and made a complete confession. The Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D., is dead at Columbus, Ga. He was for many years stationed, at Nashville as the book editor of the Quarterly Review of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ISAAC P. GRAY IS DEAD

PNEUMONIA KILLS OUR MINIS-TER TO MEXICO.

Contracted on a Trip to Washington Goes to His Post Ill-Pullman Con ductor Finds Him Unconscious-Euc Comes in a Few Hours.

Citizen, Soldier, and Party Leader United States Minister Isaace, Gray died at the City of Mexeo at 7.05 Thursday evening. Minister Gray had just returned from a trip to Washington with a severe case of pneumonia. A Pullman car conductor found him unconscious. He was carried from the train on a stretcher was carried from the train on a stretche to the American Hospital. Dr. Bray in formed Mrs. Gray that he could not live the day out. He remained unconscious until the time of his death. Consul-Gen eral Crittenden remained with him dur ing the day. Col. Gray had been ill all the way from St. Louis to the City of Mexico

First News at Washington.
The first intimation at Washington of the condition of Minister Gray came in the following dispatch to the State De partment from Mr. Butler, charge d affaires in the American Legation at th City of Mexico: "Minister Gray arrived here very ill

with double pneumonia, and is still un

The news of the death of Minister Gray was received with sincere expressions of regret. He was in Washington recently



of the recent trouble between Mexico and Guatemala and consulted with the Presi dent and Secretary of State as to the bes

Was in Chicago Monday. Pierre Gray, son of the dead minister to dexico, said to a reporter at Indianapo

"Father started to the City of Mexico from Chicago Monday morning. He had been in Washington a short time a week or so before he left here to return to his post of duty, and had caught cold, his trip being in the coldest kind of weather. But he took some medicine and when he left he was in a fair state of health. He wired us from Chicago, and the next day we received a letter from him, but he did we received a letter from him, but he did not say that he was at all ill. He went over the Wabash rond direct to Laredo, Mex., without change of sleeper, going through St. Louis. We heard nothing more of him until a message said a porter had found him unconscious at 2 o'clock in the morning in his berth. I knew noth-ing more of the eigenstances." ing more of the circumstances.

Twice Governor of Indiana Isaac Pusey Gray was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 18, 1828. His parents removed to Ohio in 1836. Young Gray received a common school educa-tion and early entered on the study of the law. His poverty, however, compelled him to accept a clerkship in a general store at New Madison. In 1855 he moved with

In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry by Gov. Morton and organized the One Hundred and Forty seventh Infantry in 1864. In 1866 he was the candidate for Congress in opposition to George W. Julian, being defeatstion to George W. Julian, being defeated by 300 votes. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, where he made himself famous as president of that body by locking the Democratic member in and counting them to obtain the passage of a ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He was offered the consulship to St. Thomas in 1870, but declined

His connection with the Democratic party dates from 1871, when he failed to get the nomination for Governor from the hands of the Republican party. He was a delegate at large to the Liberal Republican convention of 1872 and was appointed by the convention member of the National Committee for Indiana. His name was before the Democratic State convention in 1872 for Congressman at large and in 1874 for attenue Convention. large and in 1874 for Attorney General but was withdrawn both times at his re out was withdrawn both times at his request. The State convention of 1876 nominated him by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor, to which office he was elected with "Bluejeans" Williams, whomby proceeded as Comment Williams, whom he succeeded as Governor on the latter's death. In 1883 he received the compli death. In 1885 he received the compli-mentary nomination of the Democratic minority for the United States Senator-ship. In 1884 he was elected Governor against William H. Calkins, receiv-ing the nomination by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

After his last term as Governor expired he followed the practice of his profession in Indianapolis in partnership with his son, Pierre Gray, until he was called to the Mexican mission by President Cleyeland two years ago. In 1850 he married Miss Eliza Jaque, of Darke County, Ohlo. They have two children living—Pierre, who is a lawyer in Indianapolis, and Bayard, who has been acting as his father's private secretary in Mex-

The design of the American flag was arms of Gen. Washington, which con sisted of three stars in the upper por tion and three bars across the escutch

100,000 of them placed lengthwise to measure an inch.

Cape Conception, Cal., was called after one of the vessels in the fleet of Cortes.

Bacteria are so small that it takes

LA GASCOGNE SAFE

Limps Into Port Eight Days Overdue.

MOVING MASS OF ICE.

Yet Proceeds Under Her Own Steam.

Her Machinery Disabled, but All or Board Are Safe-Piston Rod Breaks Twice on the Way Over, and Severe Storms Hinder Repairs-Lying for Hours Perfectly Helpless in Howling Gales-Anxiety for Her Passengers Gives Way to Wild Rejoicing

La Gascogne, the eight-day-overduc French steamship, limped into port un-der her own steam at New York Menday, with three red lights hanging from her mizzen must as a signal that she was disabled. The vessel was a moving moun tain of ice. Her passengers we them cheering as persons are wont to do when their minds are suddenly relieved of a heavy strain.

For thirteen days of a voyage lasting sixteen days the ship had been disabled one of her main piston rous having brok-en on her third day out from Havre. For sixteen hours on that fateful third day the vessel was hove to while the break was being repaired. It was comparatively good weather when the break occurred, but the steamer was doomed to run into some of the nastiest of her voyage.

When the break had been repaired the

steamer proceeded on her way, but under greatly reduced speed. When near the banks of Newfoundland, La Gascogne ran into a gale that increased to hurricane force. Machinery Breaks Again

While off Sable Island the machinery proke down again, and the steamer was hove to again, this time for forty-on hours. During all this period the engines did not make a single revolution. When the second repairs had been made the steamer started ahead once more under still further reduced power, and headed toward the Long Island coast.

It is a remarkable fact that during the entire voyage across the Atlantic La Gascogne did not sight a steamer until she passed one bound for Philadelphia late Sunday. Late Monday afternoon the French stemmer signaled Fire Island and then proceeded toward Sandy Hook light

No Panic Among the Passengers.
While the passengers were considerably worried on account of the delay, there was never a panic among them knew their ship was stanch, and they had every confidence in their captain. And, besides, they knew that the ship was not totally disabled. But they were nervous and apprehensive at times, and they had ed the conclusion of their voyage with joy. They cheered the captain and they cheered the crew and they cheered the tugs that came out to meet them.

The fact that La Gascogne was safe was established by the fact that about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon it was observed from the Fire Island light-house and at the time was abreast of the Shin necock light, eastward from Fire Island. The steamer was proceeding slowly, but had no signals for assistance displayed. All that was known was that it showed the three red bells, denoting that its ma-chinery was disabled, but it could pro-ceed without outside aid. The fact that two steamers were near the incoming Frenchman gave rise to the report that La Gascogne was being towed into port, and as this story passed from mouth to inouth the condition of the delayed steamer became greatly exaggerated until it was generally believed La Gascogne was almost a total and helpless wreck. Later advices, however, dispelled all these sup-

Forget Had Given It Up.

Even as late as Monday afternoon the French line agent. Mr. Forget, to his in-timate friends had given up the last ves-tige of hope he had concerning La Gascogne. But three hours later there cam a rift in the black cloud of despair, and the brief message that La Gascogne was sighted off Fire Island sent a thrill of joy through every heart in New York. The bulletins told the story with exasperating briefness and lack of detail. But it was briefness and lack of defail. But it was the fact of safety alone that the people craved, and this made all rejoice. Agent Forget for a moment was rendered speechless, which evidenced how anxious he had been for the safety of La Gas-cogne. Then he regained himself and became wildly hilarious. He shouted, any here and there grassing the had of ran here and there, grasping the hand of this one and that one, and fairly jumped up and down over the floor in the excite-ment of the moment. Then he put on his coat and started for the French line pier at the foot of Morton street, where a tug had been in readiness for days to take him to meet La Gascogne should it be

The story of the captains of the two steamers that had overhauled La Gas-cogne off the Long Island coast added nothing to the sum of knowledge of the awful voyage of the Frenchman The Washington is a tank steamer of the Rotterdam Tank Line. The Frenchmar, the Captain says, was moving at about eight knots an hour. The Washington, itself a slow steamer, came opposite La Gaseogne, but as no signals were dis-played, and having no knowledge that it played, and naving no knowledge that it was overdue he staid on his course like any good skipper would bound for New York in such weather and after such

A couple of hours later up came the Bolivia of the Anchor line from Gibraltar. Jan. 23, itself with a long and tediou passage to its credit, and it also gave a critical eye to the slow-going express steamer. Then La Gascogne was near enough to Fire Island to make itself known, and had up its flag numbers and three red balls as well. The Bolivia' captain saw at a glance his services were not needed. The signal was to tell the observer at Fire Island that the machin-

Can Get in Alone.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Ray, S. G. Taylor, Par as a unuscentation of G, Taylor, Past Services at 10:50 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. So day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting ore Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All assec-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Boy. John Iswin Pastor. Services every Sunday morni evening at the usual hour. Sunday-sch lowing morning service. Prayer meeting stary Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH -- Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunda 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday 7:50 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHev. J. J. Willits, Pastor. Services every Sonisy at 6:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. Path

Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A M. meets in regular communication on Thurse evening on or before the full of the mee A. TAYLOB, Secretary.

ln each month.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

A. C. WILCOX, Post Cosp.

A. TAYLOB, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, mest s on he 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the alernoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAILING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121. Meets every third Tuesday in each moni

JOHN F. HUNE, H. P. A. TAYLOB, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 120. eets every Tuesday evening

M. SIMPSON, N. G.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. .—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCullover, C. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary, CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 332. Meets every Saturday evening.
A. McKar, Com-WM. WOODFIELD, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, 10,83, meets Monday exeming on or before the full of the moon, MARY L. STALLEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULOFF, Sea.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141. Meets first and third Wednesday of each mouth.

Marius Hanson, C. C.

J. Hartwick, K. of R. and S. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700.-Meets

second and last Wednesday of each month.
S. S. CLAGGETT, C. E.:
F. HABBINGTON, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF V., No. 183.—Morta-first and third Saturday of each month. L. J. Pattenson, Captains ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Mests every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper. LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W .- Meets in egular session every Monday evening.

GEO, H. BONNELL, Counsel Cam.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY. C. C. TREN

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

neral Banking business transacted. Draft t and sold on all parts of the United State Oreign Countries. Interest allowed a leposits. Collections a specialty. STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

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Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly ittended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

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E. O. HERBERT, Proprietor. GRAYLLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the dopot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and hosted by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the conformation function. The sample-rooms for common and involving.

F. A. BRIGHAM. (Successor to Frank Petec.) Tonsorial Artist. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Shaving and Hair-Cutting cone in the Laters Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop meas-comer Michigan Avenue and Railroad birest. Prompt at ention given all customers. Oct. 1, 51. McCULLOUCH'S Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLE GRAYLING, - MICHIGAM.
First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers or travelors' teams. Solventumes on commission and satisfaction govern-

CEDAR STREET.

ery was disabled, but that the steamer AT THIS OFFICE Grayling, - - Michigan. The shopper who never buys is the

best counter-irritant we can recall. Queen Victoria's household expenses last year were \$865,000. She probably

keeps two cooks. Corbett is quoted as saying that pugilism in this country has no future. It hasn't anything else.

It is reported that Carnegie will make cannon for foreign nations. Perhaps he has been distributing those armor plate blowholes where they will do the most good for his business interests.

Those cunning little republics that are talking about combining against Mexico are indulging in too many pre-liminaries. Mexico may get tired of their hostile conversation and knock their heads together real bard.

German merchants-some of them a least-are aggrieved because of the in troduction into Germany of "bargain sales," and they have appealed to the government to suppress them. Their iemand is that the state shall define what constitutes "unfair competition," and prohibit it. Probably the merchants who united in this request would, most of them, strenuously deny socialistic proclivities, but their request is in the line of pure socialism. It would be only another step in the same direction to ask that the government prohibit one from underselling We do not read that as yet any customers of the German shopmen have joined in the demand for the abolition of bargain day.

It has come! It was generally con-ceded that it would come, but no one knew exactly how soon. Bloomers are to be regulated hereafter by the fash ion plates. Up to the present time ev-ery woman who wears bloomers has been a law unto herself. Her bifurcated garment was made according to her own ideas as to beauty and modesty. It was short or long, tight or loose, ac cording to her fancy. It was worn with or without leggings and with jacket or waist, as she might choose. But all that is changed now. There are to be fashions in bloomers as there are in other articles of women's attire. The bloomers of the spring will be cut of date in the fall, and new ones will have to be secured. The progressive habitmaker will have bloomers in his or her catalogue, and there will be the same striving to keep in style. It will be hard on the pocketbook, but of course that has nothing to do with the case where fashion is concerned. Let us hope, however, that it will at least be another year before Easter bloomers take their places with Easter bonnets.

It is the duty of all persons who re ceive an income of more than \$3,500 a year to make specific report thereon the Collector of Internal Revenue. If the income exceeds \$4,000 the 2 per cent, tax is to be collected thereon. There are exemptions, however, all of which appear in the blanks that are prepared by the department. Some interesting data may be gathered from these returns. If a public officer has received extraordinary profits he must account for the same as part of his income. Unfortunately such returns cannot be made public. It is a remark of Blackstone, in substance, that the Ingenuity of man in devising legislation never been equal to the ingenuity of men who had direct personal interest in circumventing it. All the good people who wish the mass of the people to take their guidance in all public affairs will exert their ingenuity for the purpose of representing their incomes to be less than it in reality is. This class might take the course gleefully pursued by a well-known lawyer, now deceased, who, when income tax was formerly collected, returned his professional income as \$60,000, but as he did not appear to pay the tax therefor the amount, informing him that he was delinquent, "You are mistaken, my friend," said the attorney. "I was required to make correct return of my income. I have done so. You are obliged to collect it. Do so if you can." Intimation has been made that there would be some tail swearing with reference to incomes, but the appearances also are that there will be some very thorough investigation upon the part of the United States with reference to

Every year sends us new histrionic stars from over the seas. They come here after our large, round American dollars and get them. And in return for them sometimes we get their value, sometimes we do not. But in any event the foreign actor always is an interesting object of study because his methods of keeping himself advertised are as novel as they are effective. Recent press dispatches contained a column of free advertising, all about a single New York hotel which contains a galexy of foreign stars at present. First, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal "extended a hearty welcome to Beerbohm Tree in behalf of America." How charming, don't you know! If Mr. Tree under advertising he undoubtedly will reciprocate by "extending a hearty welcome" to those who came after. him in the next steamer. Then "Mrs. Langtry was snubbed by Mrs. Kendal in a hotel elevator," presumably be-cause Mrs. Kendal is the wife of her own husband. Next "Sibyl Sanderson espoused the cause of Mrs. Langtry." This is a very important indorsement. Miss Sanderson will be recalled as the young woman who, when interviewed at quarantine said that she had "come to America to sing in three operas and to marry Antonio Terry, a wealthy Cu-ban, just as soon as he can get a divorce-for unfortunately Mr. Terry has wife living, a woman whom I have never met, but who I understand is a very charming person, indeed." Af-terward Mr. Terry "took Mrs. Langtry to dinner, leaving Miss Sanderson to hug her Japanese poodle and to nurse her wrath." This is even more import Further bulletins are anxiously awaited. And in the meantime America expects every advertising agent to do his duty-and the public.

Regular, \$250 fur-lined overconts have been marked down to only \$175 apiece in New York. Hard times are helping the workingmen in some lines

With the arrest of Queen Liliuokalan the Hawatian entsode may be considered closed, and no matter what may be the fate of that lady the young republic in the Pacific is now probably safe from domestic revolt. Hawali is n sort of an American stepchild which we do not want anybody else to abuse There is a feeling that is half respons bility and half dissatisfaction in all of our dealings with the new state in the south seas. The people who have erected the new republic are all Americans. The deposed queen comes of a long line of more or less cannibalistic ancestors and is herself wholly imposs

The sinking of the Elbe teaches the esson of the impossibility of guarding against all the manifold forms and causes of disaster at sea. The great vessel had water-tight compartments that would have kept her affoat had she been struck a few feet forward or a few feet aft of the point of collis ion. But by a chance that may not be repeated for a hundred years the Cra thie struck her right at the point of the intersection of one of her bulkheads. The separation that was to have kent one compartment water-tight in the event of a leak in the other was smash ed to pieces, and the ill-fated ship filled as quickly as any vessel of ordinary construction would have filled. The only self-evident feature of culpability is that of the neglect of obedience to the maritime "law of the road;" had each ship kept to the course prescribed by the law of sen travel the collision would not have occurred. When it did occur it became fatal by reason of the course of is that of the neglect of obedience t impact of the colliding vessel against the one fatally vulnerable spot of the

"IGNORANT VERMIN."

That Is How Artist Gerome Charac

In a sketch of his life recently writ ten by himself, the artist Gerome se verely attacks the critics, among thein

tres." His first studies in art were under the instruction of M. Paul

TEAN LEON GEROME UP OF M. Faul Delaroche, a friend of his father, whom he accompanied to Rome a few years. later. He has traveled extensively, especially through the Orient. This famous artist is his own critic, and a very severe one. He considers "The Gladiators before Caesar" and "Pollier his best works. His latest picture of importance is "Prayer in a Mosque at Cairo," and is owned in this country. Lately Gerome has announced his intention of abandoning the brush and devoting himself entirey to sculpture, in which line of art his fame is almost equal to that he has

General Hancock's Firmness

gained as a painter.

General Hancock was in command of the train which brought General Grant's remains from Mt. McGregor to New York. He and his staff we the coach next to the last. In the rea: car was a party of Pennsylvania militia officers, who were popping an occasional bottle of champagne and smok-ing quite sociably. General Hancock saw through from his car what was going on in the rear. It did not com-port with his ideas of the proprieties of so solemn an occasion, and, calling the conductor, he said: .

"Will you present my compliments to those gentlemen, with the request that they cease smoking and drinking?"

In a few moments the conducto turned with the announcement that the convivial officers returned their compliments with a peremptory declination to relinquish their cigars or wine.

Where is the next switch?" asked Hancock "About five miles below," replied the

conductor. "When you reach it, if the smoking and drinking in that car has not ceased, switch in on a sidetrack and leave it. You may tell the gentlemen what I have said."

In two minutes cigars and wine were not to be seen in the rear couch. Its occupants knew that Hancock meant just what he said.

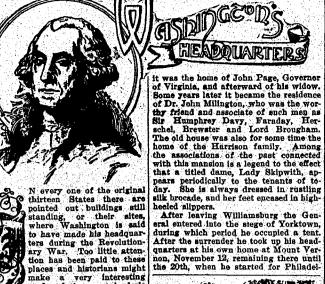
Photographing on Textiles.

As a substitute for printing or the use of engraved rollers for producing figures or patterns on cloth, photog raphy is coming into use, and promis much more satisfactory and artistic results than any process hitherto employed. The fabric is immersed in a vat of boiling liquid containing primu line and salt, after which it is treated to a bath of one-fourth her cent of nitrate of soda made strong with sulphuric or hydochloric acid. It is then thoroughly washed, and while still damp is exposed under negatives containing the desired designs. Half a minute's exposure to the clear, bright sunshine, or, in cloudy weather, a longer exposure under the arc-light gives the pattern. There is then a process of development and fixing that brings out tints and tones that are unap proachable by any other method. wide range of shades and colors is ossible by this means. Red is produced by an alkaline solution of naphthol; yellow by an alkaline solution of phenol; browns of various shades by naphthol-sulphonic acid; and orange by resorcin. When one considers the esources of the photographer and the exquisite half-tones that are the charm of fine work, the application of this art o cloth printing is suggestive of gratfying results.

Wanted Him to Be Safe. Charlie—Mamma, mayn't I go out in-to the street for a bit? The boys say there's a comet to be seen. Mamma-Well, yes; but don't go too

When people reach the age when they can't enjoy admiring themselves, they are left the most to their own reflections.

near.—Dallas (Texas) Times-Herald.



every one of the original rteen States there are inted out buildings still hirteen ointed standing, or their sites, where Washington is said to have made his headquarters during the Revolutionary War. Too little attention has been paid to these places and historians might make a very interesting study of the great leader's headquarters should they de-vote to the matter time and

study of the great leader's headquarters should they devote to the matter time and o care. As it is, with the decay of many of these sancient buildings there is likely to pass away interesting relics of the early history of our country which should be preserved for the instruction and edification of posterity. In this article pictures are given of some few of these interesting places where Washington and his generals lived and which were the background for deeds and counsels so important in our country's early life.

It was in April, 1778, that Washington

ond of May. On his return, June 6, he took up his abode at the Mortimer house, later known as Richmond Hill. The presence of Mrs. Washington and the unhealthy condition of the city of New York at that time induced the commandation of the city of the city of the city of the city of New York at that time induced the commandation of the city o

York at that time induced the commanderin-chief to change his headquarters from the Pearl street house to this more salubrious situation. Here Washington remained until the evacuation in September; when he removed to the Roger Morritles, among them some well known writers, styling them "ignorant vermin." He was born in 1824 at Yesoul, Spain, and graduated at the age of sixteen with the degree of "Bacheller es Letters." His first so that a prety portico is formed. This style of architecture was very popular in many of the country cottages of that pe-riod. Washington remained here until November 14, when he crossed into New Jersey and established himself at Hack-ensack

Another of the headquarters of Wash Another of the headquarters of Washington about which cluster interesting associations is at Neshaminy. By Sunday, August 10, 1777, the army had moved from Schuylkill Falls and Washington had taken up his headquarters at Neshaminy camp, Bucks County, Pa., twenty miles north of Philadelphia. The house occupied by Washington was built of atone, and is still standing on the old New York road, near the bridge over the little York road, near the bridge over the little Neshaminy creek, about half a mile above the present village of Hartsville. The army remained at Neshaminy until August 23, when it moved down the old York road and encamped for the night near Nicetown. Washington made his head quarters at Stenton, the old homestead of

the Logan family.

It was during the autumn of 1777 that.
Washington established headquarters at
White Marsh. These were at a large



THE MILLER HOUSE AT WHITE PLAINS stone house about half a mile east from Camp Hill station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. This house is still standing. It faces the south and is two and a half stories in height. It was modernized in 1854 and a large wing, originally the dining hall, removed from the west end. In Revolutionary days it was a sort of "baronial hall," owned by George Emlen, a wealthy Philadelphia. Charles T. Alman is the wiseast owner and commer T. stone house about half a mile east from Alman is the present owner and occupant.
A very interesting building is the house
Washington occupied at Valley Forge in
1777-1778. It is still standing and is in
a good state of preservation. About it are gathered many associations, which are calculated to move the patriotic per-

are calculated to move the patriotic person deeply.

In June, 1781, Washington moved from West Point, where he had been for some time, to Morristown, N. J. Here he made his headquarters at the home of the widow of Col. Jacob Ford. The house is windword Col. Jacob Ford. The house is still standing. At the present time, it is in the possession of the Washington Association of New Jersey, incorporated on March 20, 1874, for the express purpose of preserving it through future generations sacred with its peculiar historic as-sociations. The house and grounds have been entirely restored, and are beauti-fully kept up. It is used as a museum, fully kept up. It is used as a museum many interesting and valuable relics, in



THE NESHAMINY HEADQUARTERS.

cluding a large collection of Washing ton's letters, being stored within its

Another interesting headquarters of Washington were in the house of Chan-cellor Wythe, at Williamsburg, Va., where the General arrived September 14, This dwelling, which is still standing, i

a large two-story brick building, in ap-penrance a stately colonial mansion fronting upon a long narrow common called the Palace Green. During the Revolution it was the home of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declara-tion of Independence, and for more than twenty years sole chancellor of Virginia. Since the days that Washington occu-pied it the Wythe house has passed through various hands. For many years for a week a value management who was an ardent Federalist, got ready, and in a few days reached Mount Vernon. Washington received him with great cordislity. After dinner, when all the other company had retired to the sitting room, he detained Marshall and soon told him why he had got for him.

our strongest and most patriotic men in Congress, and I want you to return to Richmond and announce yourself a can-didate."

Marshall replied that it was impossible that he was a poor man, dependent upor his practice at the bar; that the pecuniary sacrifice would be more than he coul

phia, arriving there on November 26, and remaining until March 22, 1782, During this lengthy period his headquarters were at the house of Benjamin Chew, No. 110 South Third street, between Walnut and Spruce streets.

One of the last places where Washington established himself was at Newburg. He arrived there from Philadelphia and joined the main army, which had been ordered to proceed to that point. The house in which the quarters of the commander-in-chief were located was situated on a bluff which overlooks the Hudson for eight miles to West Point. Trom this outlook he could ascertain at once when the enemy's ships broke through the bar-

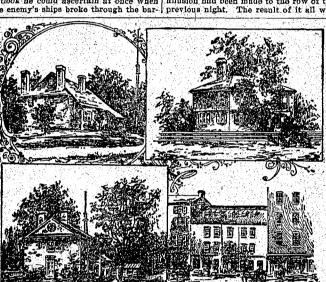
for a week's visit. Marshall, who was

he had sent for him.
"I am uneasy, Major Marshell," said he, "at the rapid growth of these demo-cratic societies and alarmed at the tencratic societies and alarmed at the team-dency toward the disintegration of our present system. The press is attacking all who wish to maintain the Federal Government in its integrity and strength with great violence, and I fear the result of the approaching elections. We nee

bear in his present straitened circum-stances. Washington argued with him, and finally got wrought into a violent passion. He told Marshall that no patrict wasson. As told Marssall that no patriot would refuse to serve his country in such an emergency; that he had been making personal sacrifices for the public all his life, and that no one deserving the name of a man would refuse such a call.

of a man would refuse such a call.

Marshall, in describing the occurrence, said he had never received such a torrent of abuse in his life. He thought at one time Washington would jump on him from across the table. He refired that night, but could not sleep. The insults given him seemed to blister his brain. After rolling and tossing for a time he concluded he would get up early in the morning, slip out, get his horse, and start home before breakfast. Morning at last came, and as soon as he could see well came, and as soon as he could see well he dressed. Fearing to awake Washing-ton, he took his boots in his hand and started down the stairway in his stock-



The Newburg (N. Y.) Headquarters. Valley Forge Headquarters.

THE WHITEMARSH HEADQUARTERS

iers which obstructed them and began that Marshall remained the week out, to ascend the river and take such steps as he deemed necessary. The house was erected in 1750 and stands to-day just as erected in 1750 and stands to any just as it did during Washington's occupancy. It is a plain one-story building, with a high sloping roof much higher than the body of the house. It is built of stone with walls two feet thick. The roof is with walls two feet thick. The roof is supported by long timbers of red cedar, rough hewn, which to this day give out the delicate perfume of this wood. The main room on the first floor is low, with heavy rough-hewn timbers sustaining the floor above and is called "the room of seven doors and one window." On one side is a huge open fireplace big enough to roast an ox in. Standing on the hearthstone one can look up the tall chimney and see the sky above. and see the sky above.

This property remained in the possession of the Hasbrouck family until 1849, hen the title became vested in the State New York. In 1850 is manufactured. of New York. In 1850 it was placed by act of Assembly in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the village, to be preserved as nearly as possible as it was it the time of its occupation by Wash-



HEADQUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN, N. J ington. The building was at once restor Ington. The building was at once restored by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, and the place formally dedicated July 4 of that year. In 1865, by the State's authority, the care of the property passed to the city authorities, where it remained until 1874, when the Legislature appointed, by act of May 11, a Board of Trustees to hold and mainfain it.

WASHINGTON'S WAY.

How the Father of His Country Per synded Marshall to Run for Congress. Washington knew men, and he always dopted the best course to influence lefeated his object, but no man could be nore severe when his anger was fully

The late Gov. Wise of Virginia used to tell an anecdote which illustrated his vio lence when obstinately opposed. After Adams had been elected President, and the outery against the Allen and Sedition laws and the Excise became so loud as to arouse Washington's apprehension that the Republicans might carry the country to the other extreme the work of disin-tegration commenced, he sent a messen-ger to Richmond with a note to John Marshall, afterward chief justice, saying he wished him to come to Mount Vernon

MADE FAMOUS BY WASHINGTON. Wythe House, Williamsburg, Va. Pearl Street Headquarters, New York City.

> returned to Richmond, ran for Congress was elected, and took every post in Congress that the General wanted him to take. Yet Washington's biographers merely tell us that Marshall was "persuaded" by him to enter Congress!

Tell the Glad Tidings Again

Ring out, glad bells, and young and old With shouts the music swell. And let the tale again be told By tongue and clanging bell. The honored natal day is here On which to us was given The hero grand by whose strong hand Oppression's chains were riven.
'Mid all the hero names, not one
Lives in our hearts like Washington.

When in the grasp of Tyranny When Wrong held sway on land and ser, And Right by force was cowed,
The latent fires in patriot hearts
To mighty flame burst forth,
And loud the call for freemen all
To rise and prove their worth.
Scarce had the echees died away, Ere legions sought the fields of fray.

In that great hour of need, the Lord, In mighty wisdom, raised A man to wield the leader's sword, Where fires of battle blazed. man of valor, in whose breast Was throned a loyal heart,
A man whose hand was nerved to rend
The galling chains apart.
And harl the hosts of royalty Back in defeat across the sea

Our stricken land o'er hill and plain Was wounded with the graves In which through all these years have

The fallen hero braves.
The tangled grass on prairie wide,
The leaves in shaded wood, The timid flowers in Nature's bowers. Were stained with patriot blood-Ah! Great the sacrifice that we Might taste the fruits of Liberty,

By hand of Peace the storm was stayed Smoothed was the wrinkled brow Of scowling War. Subdued, dismayed, Shattered their boastful yow, Our foemen in their ships again Sped o'er the trackless sen, While gladsome notes from

Praised God for Liberty And o'er the land by valor saved, Our war-rent flag in triumph waved

Then ring the bells, and young and old

With shouts the music swell-Let the glad tale again be told By tongue and clanging bell.
The honored day again is here
On which to us was given That hero grand by whose strong hand Oppression's chains were riven. Till hand of Time blot out the sun. We'll hail the name of Washington -Capt. Jack Crawford



DOINGS AT LANSING. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLA. TURE

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws-How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week,

The Law-Makers

Petitions for the submission to the per ple of a constitutional amendment pro-hibiting the liquor traffic were received from several thousand voters at the brief session which the House had Monday. All petitioners are referred to the Com All petitioners are referred to the Committee on Liquor Interests, which will soon report a bill to make the liquor tax uniform at \$400 and give the saloons more lenient laws than they were ever accorded before. A bill was introduced by Representative Foster to repeal the act of 1887 making municipalities liable for injuries received on defective sidewalks.

Bills were introduced in the Senate Tuesday for the establishment of a permanent. State weather service, and providing a graduated tax upon inheritances, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the primary school fund. Bills were passed appropriating \$20,000 to mark the position of Michigan troops at the battles of Chattancoga and Chickamauga; providing for vestibules for the protection of Chattanooga and Chickamauga; provid-ing for vestibules for the protection of motormen on electric street railways after Jan. 1, 1896; providing a jury commission for the upper peninsula, and authorizing judges of probate to determine when in-sane persons have been restored to sound-ness of mind. Senator Clapp introduced a resolution urging members of Congress to use their best effort to restore silver to its proper position in the United States as a money metal. The resolution went on the table by a vote of 12 to 10. In the House bills were introduced fixing the rental for telephones in cities of not the rental for telephones in cities of not more than 50,000 population at \$1.50 per month, and at \$2 when in excess of that number; repealing the law authorizing the commencement of suits against cities for injuries, received by reason of defective sidewalks, and to abolish the office of Food and Dairy Commissioner.

The lower house of the Legislature Wednesday agreed to a constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of ceramendment increasing the salaries of certain State officers. It was for illegal canvassing of returns on an amendment of this kind that several State officers were last year indicted and removed. The resolution agreed to provides for increasing the salary of the Attorney General from \$800 per annum to \$3,500; that of the superintendent of public instruction from \$1,000 to \$2,500; commissioner of the State land office, \$500 to \$2,500, and the Secretary of State and State Treasurer from \$800 to \$2,500. An amendment to Secretary of State and State Treasurer from \$500 to \$2,500. An amendment to require the State officers to reside in Lan-sing was defeated. In the Senate Sena-tor Clapp succeeded in getting his free silver resolution taken from the table and nade a special order for Tuesday.

Thursday ninety bills were introduced n the House, and nearly half that num in the House, and nearly half that number were sent to the secretary of the Senate. Among the bills started on their way were several by Senator Kilpatrick, which were prepared by the commission to provide uniform legislation among several adjoining States. They provide for uniform divorce laws, laws fixing weights and mensures and other measures relating to the probate of wills marriages. to the probate of wills, marriages, etc. A hearing was given Mayor Pingree and other Detroit citizens by the House Com-mittee on Public Health, upon the bill to reconstruct the Health Board of the city of Detroit. The House failed to pass the joint resolution submitting a salary, amendment to the people, but the vote was reconsidered and the resolution laid

The House Friday passed the specia registration bill without having considregistration without nating considered the measure in committee of the whole. It provides for a general re-registration of voters in this State previous to the coming spring elections. Every person who wishes to vote must re-register. son who wishes to vote must re-register. In cities the voter must personally appear before the Board of Registration. It will not even be lawful to give his name to a member of the board. The registration days in all cities outside of Detroit will barred from engaging in the business. A joint resolution was reported favorably in the Senate to transfer the St. Mary's ship canal to the United States. Senator Briggs has a bill to protect newspaper subscribers by preventing the publisher from collecting pay for a publication taken from the postoffice after the term for which the subscription was given has ex-

Chasing a Double.

One of the most active members of the London detective force relates the following amusing incident:

Having been instructed to arrest certain man, with whose appearance felt myself to be perfectly familiar, kent a clean lookout for my customer The very next day I spotted him on an omnibus in the Strand, pursued the vehicle, and, having satisfied myself by a closer look, took him away to the station, he all the while protesting that I had made a mistake.

I had. He turned out to be a respect able gentleman, with a most peculiar likeness to the "wanted" man. I was ery much disappointed—not only had I missed the party I wanted, but I had hingled the job. I was yet in my de tective novitiate, and got pretty severely snubbed by my chief.

The very next day—while walking down a street—in Islington this time— I stopped and rubbed my eyes. Here was my man coming, dressed totally unlike the stranger of yesterday. Tap ping him on the arm, he turned round and exclaimed: "You. is it?"

I informed him of my business, and entering a cab we went to the station, not another word passing between us. To my amazement and disgust he again urned out to he the wrong man, the one I had arrested the day before.

"Why did you not explain?" I asked, omewhat excitedly.
"Sir!" ne thundered, "from my expedence of yesterday, I came to the conclusion that you were no gentleman.

And darting a withering glance at me he disappeared. French Families.

ber is only 230,000.

One-fifth of the 10,000,000 families in

France have no children. As many more have only one child, and of those who have as many as seven the num-

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

Pleasant, Interceting, and Instruct ive Lesson, and Where It May Bo Found-A Learned and Concise Re-

Lesson for Feb. 24.
Golden Text.—"I am the Light of the world."—John 9: 5.
Our lesson this week is taken from John

view of the Same.

9: 1-11, and tells of the meeting of Christ and the man born blind. At the mouth of the Tyropocon, southeast of the city of Jerusalem, lay a pool of water, clear and beautiful, called Siloam. One day its depths were strangely stirred. A group came from the direction of the sacred city, moving swiftly and leading one who in his manifest bilindness, even seemed In his manifest blindness, even seemed more eager and rapid in his movements than those about him upon whom he was so dependent. A moment only they pansed upon the brink and then, plunging in, the blind man was washing his eyes with the turbid water. Suddenly he pauses and throws up his face toward the sky, then with a swift hungry giance about him he has leaped without taking the helping hands held out to him, out from the water and up the rocks toward the the water and up the rocks toward the city again. "He sees," they cry, "he sees!" It is the only word they spenk, as they hastened wondering after him. Some such scene as this must have been en-acted on that day when Jesus met and healed the blind man of whom our less

Hints and Illustrations

Hints and Illustrations.
This chapter may be made the basis of a profitable parlor recital of a devotional sort. We have our Browning recitals; why not a Bible recital? Before us on some slips of paper, recalling to us an interesting exercise, by which this Scripture was once made vivid to the mind and vital to the heart. It was a rhiny night, and the members of the little prayer meeting (in the delightful "New Smyrna" days) were gathered about the prayer meeting (if the designtal New Smyrna" days) were gathered about the shore. Anticipating a small attendance, and a kind of "Round-table" interview, the pastor had divided up the chapter according to the dramatis personne. They are five in number: Jesus, the blind man the Pharisees, the parents and the neigh-bors. The slips of paper were labeled re-spectively with these names, and the spectively with these names, and the Scripture parts appropriate and passed around. For example: The paper marking the blind man's part had noted upon it verses 9, 11, 12, 17 (pt), 25, 27, 30-33, 36 and 38. The Pharisees, on the other hand, verses, 16, 17 (pt), 19, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 40. The interspaces were filled by the parts. It presed a Rible readled. by the pastor. It proved a Bible reading of a most stimulating and fruitful sort. It is wonderfully thrilling this Gospel story, if only it be allowed to speak itself to us in a graphic or realistic way. When classes are in separate rooms, or at home in the family it might be tried with profit. For aid in such presentation we append the other parts, as hastily outlined on the slips of paper. Jesus; vs. 3-5, 7, 35, 37, 30, 41. Neighbors: vs. 8, 9 (nt.), 10, 12. Parents: 20, 21, 23. Introduction and connection of passages by the teacher.

Another practical suggestion. There is

Another practical suggestion. There is a lesson here on the use of means. The church that puts itself in the line of the divine blessing is the church that is, blest. That is, get all the departments of the church into operation and then expect God's visitation along those lines. It may be very simple working, but it shows a readiness to be helped. And God loves to come in such cases. It is the dry place set out for the dews of heaven. Just now some of us are concerned about the boys. some of us are concerned about the boys, who seem to be getting away from us, other wealthy establishments offering superior inducements in the way of accourtements, etc., one of the unfortune of concomitants, said to say, of recent effort in behalf of the boys. In such competition some of us would not dare, nor would we care to have a part. But the general thought is a good one and the lads ought to be rallied and given something to do. Here is the way one church has adjusted itself to the situation. A competent committee being appointed, the announcement was made that these brethren would meet the boys of the school and confer with refsome of us are concerned about the boys, more even be lawful to give his name to a member of the board. The registration days in all cities outside of Detroit will be Thursday, Friday and Saturday previous to election; in townships, on Friday and Saturday, and in Detroit the board will sit four days, commencing on the Wednesday previous to election. Every person, without regard to age, color or previous condition, must register. Senator Kilpatrick has a liquor traffic bill which provides for a uniform tax of \$600 on the business of retailing liquors. Not only that, but it provides that any person convicted of a violation of the act shall in some practical moral theme, all out at forfeit the tax paid and be forever deforfeit the tax paid and be forever de 9 o'clock. A Boys' Evening at the church Try it. The lads like it, like to have a part in the work, and it is bound to do them good. Only keep the aim a high and noble one.

And then, right along with this, a girls'

Monday afternoon at the church. directly after school, say from 4 to 5 p. m. Have sliging, a little marching, perhaps, of a decorous, wholesome sort, a story or two, reports of some special work being done, suggestions regarding new er-rands for the church and the Sunday rands for the church and the Sunday school, an exchange of good books for week day reading, some good advice as to daily living, a prayer and a cordial good-bye. Surely the hour will not be spent vainly, and out of such simple meetings come sometimes the best fruits and the urest and safest accessions to our

who can tell the rapture of that first The bandage was taken off from the little une bandage was taken of from the little boy's eyes after the operation had fully done its work. For a moment he gazed about him, dazed and wonder-struck, then hearing his mother's voice saying, "Wille, can you see?" he threw himself nto her arms, crying, "O, mamma, is this

It was another lad, a long time blind, at was anomer ma, a long time blind, who, when he first saw the sky and the earth, exclaimed, "O, mother, why didn't you tell me it was so beautiful?" Said she, "I tried to tell you, dear, but you could not understand me." Do we understand, and do we appreciate as we should?

And gratitude wrought richtly how. " And gratitude wrought rightly here, it brought the healed man to the Saviour's feet. A father whose eyes had long been sightless resorted to a great physician and was at last made to see. His first act was to call for his wife that he might gaze upon her; then his children. But there he suddenly stopped. "And have I forgotten the good physician who has made such delights possible to me? Let me first see him and thank him for my sight." Thank God, we see.

Next Lesson-"The Raising of Lazaus." John 11: 30-45.

Attorney General Olney has approved of United States District Attorney. Knight's refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington on the charge of issuing an inter-State pass to Frank Stone, a California politician. He is advised to lay the matter before the Federal grand jury.

Three cars of halibut, just in from Cape Flattery banks, have been shipped from Tacoma to Boston as a result of a recent fast shipment, when a car was sent through to the city in eight days. The fish are packed on ice and will go through to Chicago by passenger train.

A STATE OF THE STA

Something that Will Interest the Juvenil Members of Every Household—Quaint Ac tions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Our Boys.
"What shall we do with our boys?" he

Old Merchant Brown, to his business wed As with puzzled brow he shook his head "Will chooses the law," said Mrs. B.,

with chooses the law, said sire. B.,
"And Med," says the father, "he stays
with me,
I'll take him late the store as clerk,
And if he'll be steady and 'tend to work
He'll soon be partner, and when I die
He'll be a merchant, the same as I."

about Jim,
Our youngest; what shall we do with
him?"

Jim heard the question. "Father," said

"I'll tell you what you can do for me. As all my boyish pranks are played, It's time to begin—let me learn a trade. "A trade, my son! That's a queer re

quest. I'd rather treat you the same as the res And I can afford as well, you know; And a trade, Jim, isn't that rather low I wanted to send you off to college To cram your brain with classical knowl

edge, Then to choose a profession that please You learn a trade, Jim? I'm sure you

"No, father, I mean just what I say. I've thought of the matter for many

day,

And that is the serious choice I've made If you don't object, let me learn a trade You say it's low, but we don't agree— All 'labor is honor,' it seems to me.

"Not every lawyer can find success; Not every doctor, as you'll confess; But a man with a trade and a thorough

Can find employment, look where he will, As for education, I still may learn— The night schools and lectures will suit my turn."

Then parents and brothers had their say But Jim stood firm till he had his way. Will went through college and studie

And looked for clients he seldom saw. Ned worked as clerk for a three years term, Then his father took him into the firm.

His motto, in all things to excel.
His nights he spent in filling his mind
With useful knowledge of every kind.
As time went onward, all he learned
To good and wise account he turned,
Until, within him, he found, one day,
A talent rare for invention lay.
And before year many rease year page And before very many years were passed, His fortune had come to him at last, Though long ere this he had found what's

A home with a wife and children blest.

The merchant died, and then 'twas know His wealth had in speculation flown. Then Jim, the open-handed, said: "Here's a home for mother and brother Ned."

And even wise Will looks up to him, For there's nobody now, like Brother Jim

"What shall we do with our boys?" you said.

Tis best if you let them learn a trade.
You think it is low, but we don't agree—
All "labor is honor," it seems to me;
And a man with a trade, and a thorough

skill, Con find employment, look where he will. -Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Example to Others, Said the Gump, "I know full well that I'm as lazy as can be: I often waste the golden morning hours in sleep, you see;



But I've bought me this alarm clock, an it's set at half-past four An dnow I hope I shall not be a sluggar any more.

Skeleton in the Closet. A few days ago the little son of a vell-known physician was entertaining a playmate at his father's house. As children will, they ransacked every nook and corner of the building. Their curiosity led them to explore the recesses of a closet in which the doctor leens his instruments and other personal effects, among which is a complete skeleton. The strange boy was frightened when he first beheld the grinning remnant of what once had been a human being, and started to run away. The doctor's son, however, had seen the skeleton so often that he ing the fears of his companion that the youngster began to handle the thing and rattle its dry bones. "Where did your father get it?" he finally asked.
"I don't know," was the reply; "but I quess it was his first patient, for he's

Sayings of Little Ones. Little Jack prays every night for all the different members of his family. His father had been away at one time for a short journey, and that night ual.

had it an awful long time." 🦜

FOR LITTLE FOLKS. Jack was praying for him as usual. Bless papa and take care of him," h was beginning as usual, when suddenly he raised his head and listened. "Never mind about it now, Lord," ended the little fellow; "I hear him down in the

> dny school to-day, Ethel?" asked her mother as the little girl came running up to her: "Well, I learned a verse," answered the child, glancing over to where great-grandmother sat, and hesitating. "What is it, dear?"

"What have you learned in the Sun

"Thou shalt" began the child, and land, then suddenly whispering, "Thou shalt not bear false teeth against thy neigh-

Ethel has had other times of not hearing distinctly, and one of them was again in connection with the Sunday chool lesson. "What was it about to day?" asked her mother on this occu

"It was about Shem, Ham, and beefsteak," answered the child quite seri-

usly. "Mamma," said little 8-year-old, "just think how, many important things happened this week! On the 17th St. Patrick drove all the snakes out of Ireland; the 18th (Palm Sunday) Jesus rode into Jerusalem; the 19th I was born: the 20th our cat had kittens!"

A class in grammar was reciting and one of the younger boys was asked to compare "sick." He began thoughtful-ly. "Sick"—paused while his brain struggled with the problem—then fined triumphantly: "Sick, worse dead.

This Is Miss Piper. Did you meet Miss Piper? If you wish to make her acquaintance, I will tell you how to do so. Take a common clay pipe and insert it in a spool of coarse black linen thread. Make a dress, cap, shawl and white apron, and paint eyes, mouth and cheeks. Miss



LITTLE MISS PIPER.

Piper's nose is provided for, as you can Hang on her arm a small, black silk bag filled with shoe buttons. Pin ner shawl with a coarse needle. On Jim learned his trade, and learned it well; her apron write the following lines:

My name is Miss Piper, I'm not a penwiper, But if from your shoes Your buttons you lose Just bring them to me, And quickly you'll see With what great delight I'll sew them on tight.

HOW A TARIFF DEBATE SEEMS.

senator Stanford's Little Story to Il-

Instrate Its Length. The late Senator Stanford used to tell a good story to illustrate the wearlness felt at the eternal prolongation of on the tariff, which is repro-

duced by the Washington Star. "We had," he said, "a Quaker neighbor when I was a boy up among the stony hills of Albany County, New York, and he kept everything in applepie order around his place. His pride was his stone barn, next to that his house and other small buildings, and then his splendid stone walls around every lot on the farm, which was a large one. All this stone came off his place. Every spring his boys were put to work early with the cattle and the stone boat, hauling rock either for fence or for some building. One year the old fellow decided to build a and larger spring house for his milk. and the boys and cattle went to work hauling stone for it.

"One day Cephas, the oldest boy, came in to say that they'd got stone enough hauled for the new spring house. "The old man put on his hat and went

out to see. Thee thinks that is enough, Cephas? he said, as his gray eyes slowly wandered over the huge pile of rocks the boys had got together.

"'Yes, father,' said Cephas.
"'Well, my son,' replied the old man thee is mistaken. Thee has not anything like enough. I'll tell thee how to know when thee has enough stone for any building.

The boys all gathered around him. "It is this way, my lads. Thee must haul and haul until thee thinks thee has twice as many as thee thinks enough. Then thee should turn in and haul as many more. Then thee may know precisely where thee stands. Thee will then have just enough stone hauled for the building."

Malaria in Drinking Water

In an article on drinking water malarial diseases the secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health cites numerous cases where neighborhoods almost uninhabitable on account of malaria became healthy when artesian water was substituted for that from streams or surface wells. Most wellentertained for it only that feeling of informed physicians are now convinced contempt forgotten by familiarity, and that drinking water is the chief agen in a little while succeeded in so allay- of infection in malarial and many other

> Why He Had to Laugh. "We had better watch the bookkeep er a little," said the senior partner.
> "He has been buying a bicycle." "But you can hardly call that an extravasaid the junior partner. but it is likely to make him crooked. And the junior partner, who had entered the firm by the son-in-law route. dutifully laughed.-Indianapolis Jour

PAID THE WIDOW \$7,500.

Last Chapter in Battle Creek's Ter rible Railroad Wreck.

The last chapter in the history of the terrible Chicago and Grand Trunk wreck of Oct. 20, 1893, in Battle Creek Mich, is closed. There is quite a story to the closing incident, and really a strange one. The day of the wreck among the bodies taken from the debris was one which was labeled as 'No. 6, unknown." Upon it was found \$175 in gold, a gold watch and evidences that the person lived in England. These facts were telegraphed with the description of articles found upon the remains of the other bodies. In two or three days a man arrived from Obicago, who gave his name as Robert II. Dawson, and claimed the remains as those of his brother George, from Essex, England, who was coming to this country to pay him a visit and take in the World's Fair. He said that his brother had stopped over in Buffalo, and from there had written a letter to him, which he produced, as follows:

"We are the only two who are left. It is more than two years since our mother died, although it seems only yesterday. I cannot bear being alone any longer. You write me that you have not been doing very well in the west. I have enough to take you back home with me, and we will live in the old home together the rest of our lives. have stopped over here in Buffalo to day that I may let you know me when you see me. It has been six years since you saw me, and perhaps you would not know me. I have not changed a great deal in appearance, but have grown older, and Chicago is such a rustling place, and you won't have much time. I shall wear a brown

Here followed an accurate description of his dress and baggage. Then he tells what he has in his pockets and the number of his watch, even adding that the key to his watch will be found in his vest pocket. He adds:

I may get captured by the Indians or get wrecked, and this will serve to et you know who I am in case any thing bappens. I shall leave Buffalo to-morrow over the the Pacific express." over the Grand Trunk on

This letter was copied all over the country at the time as one of those singular incidents where a person has a premonition that some accident would The undertakers who had charge of

he bodies suspicioned that Dawson was a fraud. He was a good talker and convinced the officials that he was all right and they gave him the \$175 in gold and the watch found on his person, and he departed in unseeming haste for Chicago, not even caring to take the body of his alleged brother with him, but ordered it buried in the potter's field. His conduct finally aroused the suspicions of the officials and they put a detective on his track and run him down. They went to Chiago and interviewed the fellow and he was so smooth and slick that he again convinced them that he was Dawson's brother, and they released him. He was an unprincipled scoundrel, however, mean enough to rob the dead. The letter he ingeniously in-vented himself, and played his part

The truth finally came out that the body was that of George Greenwood, of England. The Chicago and Grand Trunk failed to make a settlement with the widow and she placed the matter in the liands of an attorney, and hey commenced suit against the company for damages. Mrs. Greenwood and a brother of the deceased came to attend the trial from England. After one day's proceedings the plaintiff presented such indisputable evidence that the body was that of George Greenwood, that the company offered to settle and paid the widow \$7,500. The judge then dismissed the case. The body was taken from Oak Hill Cemewhere it has reposed as the remains of George Dawson for over a year, hermetically sealed, and shipped o the old home in England, acco panied on the sad, last journey by the widow and brother.

A Polar City.

Numbers of explorers who have the Pole have told of a mysterious city pirrored against the northern skystately buildings in choice architecture. all and imposing spires, but such as differ from anything we know about Whether the foundation of this mirag s a reality and only unrecognizable because of transposition as to directions, whether it is a work of some mysterious remnant of our race that nce occupied the Pole, or whether this is some fanciful feature of the frost, as the peculiar shrubbery we see on the window pane-whatever this is, it must be consigned to the perplexing enigmas of the unknown region. Who knows but some spot, once the theater of busy and advanced human life, may have escaped the general ataclysmal wreck, and this city may be the silent and as yet undiscovered witness of pre-polar time, standing alone in the dead desolation, in the rigid shroud of now polar death! If we nust be barred from entering this undiscovered country, we may add to our equipment by a careful noting of its mirage, and then give to the base of phenomena a most thorough study.

A Monkey Can't Untle Knots. The monkey's intelligence has never en able to arrive at a point which enables that animal to achieve the untying of a knot. You may the a monkey with a cord fastened with the simplest cind of a common knot, and unless the ceast can break the string or gnaw it in two, he will never get loose. To unie the knot requires observation and easoning power, and though a monkey oss both, he has neither in a sufficient degree to enable him to overome the difficulty.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

leveral Devices Which Will Prove Savers of Time and Money-Now Look After the Roads-Remember that Onlone Are Hardy.

Device for Blanching Celery.

celery culture" does away. o a certain extent, with artificial blanching, but many people do not fol-low this method of close planting, while, moreover, some sorts of celery will not blanch, even with close plant ing, unless banked by earth, boards.



objectionable in many cases, while the use of boards is expensive and cumbersome if one's celery rows are somewhat extensive. The accompanying illustration shows a device that may be found useful. The cheapest of cotton cloth is bought and torn into strips of the required width, when it may be hemmed upon a sewing machine. The whole, when dipped into a ten-cent package of black dye, is ready to ne tacked upon slender sticks, sharpened at one end. It is a simple and very of cloth along the sides of the celery rows, turning at the end and going back upon the other side of the row. Sufficient shade may perhaps be af-forded in most cases without dyeing the white cloth.-Orange Judd Farmer

Farmer Boys and Their Fathers. All farmers' boys cannot take a course at the agricultural college, but it the fathers of these boys do their duty, many of them will be able to take a scarcely less valuable course of study

at home.

The wide diffusion of agricultura knowledge by means of bulletins, books, and the agricultural press, and the influences of Granges, Alliances, and similar organizations, has produced a large number of intelligent farm ers. They know not only the art of farming but the science that under lies it. Let them establish a college at home and train their own sons.

That the boys are not trained to fol

low the calling of their fathers, and made to feel a deep interest in it, is due largely to thoughtlessness and care

essness on the parts of parents. The boy is made acquainted only with the rough side of the business He is given duties to perform with no explanation of the why and the where fore. He feeds the stock so much o this and of that, but is not told of the mysteries of digestion, nor why better to feed one ration rather than another. He is left in the dark on the subject of the nutritive value of foods, and sees no reason for the care he is required to exercise in feeding.

If it appears to the boys as a wearlsome, humdrum business, the father is probably at fault. "All work and no olay makes Jack" a store clerk or a lawyer instead of a farmer.

It would be an advantage to the son and the father, too, for the son to have an insight into the business side of farming, for him to know all about the expenses and the income, the ne cessity for certain expenditures and for economy in other directions. He should be taught how to buy and how to sell. Many a boy has to learn all this after his father dies, and the responsibility is suddenly thrown on his shoulders.-Farm Journal.

Improved Brace for Wire Fences One trouble with wire fences is the liability of the wires to become loose sagging down or losing their tension. This is mainly caused by the posts tipping or leaning toward the point of the greatest strain and which is not fully overcome by the common plan of place ing a brace against the top end of the sought the Arctic regions in quest of post, the other end being imbedded in the ground. This lower end is subject to the action of frost, decay, and the liability of the stone or other substance against which it rests to become displaced. By the plan shown herewith



SECURE WIRE FENCE BRACE. this trouble is obviated and a firm anchorage secured. The two end posts are connected at the top by strip or pole a, two two by three-inch strips m m are nailed in the form an X to the top and bottom of the posts they are also firmly connected together at the center by bolts or spikes. This plan answers equally well for ends of fences or the center of a long line. In the latter case it equalizes the strain from both directions.-Orange Judo

The Former's Avinry "Counting out the good the birds do, said a fruit-grower at a Chester County Institute, "their music is worth all the berries and cherries they cat, and more. I say to the robins and bluebirds, and the catbirds and finches draw up and help yourselves, and even the crows know my whistle, and come down to it. Every year the robins and the cathirds build around our house, and in the same old places. And you should hear the cathirds sing. But you will never hear them unless you take care of them and make them feel at home. The influence of this bird life upon our farm has told upon every member of my family, and I say to farmers, protect the birds. them to your trees, and then protect them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Blackberries and Raspberries, At the late meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society, Prof. Green, of the State Experiment Station, in on new fruits, stated that El Dorado promised to take a place among standard varieties of blackberries. It has ndured a temperature of 12 degrees elow zero, and is certainly hardier than Lawton or Erie, which it nearly equals in size of berry, and probably as hardy as Snyder or Ancient Briton. Of large-fruited berries, Minnewaska weed.

is about the hardlest. Among raspberries, the variety Ebony bears black berries, which present a beautiful ap-pearance in the basket. It is of medium size and season. Eureka com mences to ripen early, and bears very late, covering the entire season of Palmer and Gregg, and yielding about as much as both together. The Gault seems to be an excention to the so called ever-bearing varieties, which are generally worthless, in that it is vigorous and exceedingly productive The main crop begins to ripen with the Gregg. The berries are large and firm and the plant bears through a very long season.

State Instruction in Horticulture

Last year the Legislature of New York appropriated \$8,000 to be expended under direction of Cornell University for the benefit of horticulture To carry out the purpose intended, a four days' institute, or "School of Horticulture." has recently been held in Chautauqua County. Sixty students were registered. Each session began with observation lessons. At one the subject to be studied was twigs; at another, fruit buds, and seeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, and last the apple. The microscope and stereopticon views were used by the lecturers in illustra tion. Of this novel school Garden and Forest says: "Of course, it is not to be expected that accomplished horticulturists will be graduated from a schoo but whenever a man learns new funda like this after four days of instruction. mental scientific truth he becomes t this extent more intelligent in the practice which rests upon this truth are glad that the first horticultural institute of the sort has been held under favorable auspices. We consider it a step forward in the means and methods of popular instruction. A little knowledge is not a dangerous thing when it is rudimentary and funda-mental knowledge. The dangerous kind referred to by the poet is a superficial smattering."

A Quickly Made Stable Pen. It frequently happens that one de-sires to make use, for an emergency, of a stall or pen in the stable which is not at hand, and for which there may not convenient room as a permanent structure. Our illustration shows low such a pen may be made in a mo ment's time, in a corner that ordinarily may be used for other purposes. Ty gates are made and hinged against the walls in the manner shown. Ordinarily they are folded back snugly against either wall, but when a pen or stall" is suddenly needed the two are swung together and locked with



CHEAP STABLE PEN.

hooks, and the needed accommodation is secured. Such gates should have slats quite near together, and should be of good height to accommodate both large and small animals.-Orange Judd

Effects of Creamcries.

The establishment of creameries has lone much to enlighten the farmers. They have been compelled to give some onsideration to the breeds of cattle to use better implements in the dairy, and to produce better butter in order to compete for the highest prices Those who patronize the creameries have lessened their labor, and com-bined several other pursuits with the keeping of good cows. On farms where formerly only milk and butter were sold there is now a diversity of crops varied products are shipped market.

One of the drawbacks to fruit growing is the fact that farmers economize at the beginning. They buy from tree peddlers and do not find out that their trees are of worthless varieties until they begin to bear, but as several years will then have been lost the mischief cannot be repaired, and work must be done over again. Do not buy trees serymen, and do not refuse choice trees because the prices are apparently high. Be sure of good trees first and then begin the economy afterward.

Alfalfa and Potatoes As a renovator and enricher of the soil" alfalfa is said to be equal, if not superior, to red clover, but is hard to low up and very difficult to eradicate. Attention is called to the fact that the finest and most perfect of the famous Colorado potatoes are grown after alfalfa, and a rotation including it is being rapidly adopted in that potato

Notes. The National Nurseryman suggests that originators turn their attention toward the improvement of the blackbery and raspberry in the line of reducing the size of the seeds.

A heavy application of ground-bone produce excellent results for several years, for the reason that the bone gives off its particles slowly, and is not dissolved for several seasons. Hot beds for early plants may be

prepared, and the manure put in later. Save fresh horse manure that is free from litter, keeping it in a cool place so that it will not begin to heat until wanted for use. Georgia is the largest pench growing State in the Union. Her peach crop in good year is said to run up 6,500,000 ushels. The varieties grown for the

Alexander, Beatrice, Foster, and Craw ford's early. By clearing out underbrush and refuse, not only from the fences and other places but where piles have accumulated in the forest, there will be less liability of forest fires. Green trees do not take fire quickly. It is the dry ma

Northern markets are the Elberta,

terial that causes the damage. Where the best crops are produced weeds never gain a foothold, and never have a chance to grow. This law is universal. Weeds do little injury to good farms, and on the contrary good farming exterminates weeds. This fundamental truth should be taken into consideration whenever the country becomes agitated over some



Sprinkle places infested by ants with corax and you will soon be rid of them. Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax and done up airight will never be troubled with moths A little borax put in the water be fore washing red or red-embroidered

tablecloths and napkins will preven

their fading. Ringworms will yield to borax treat Apply a strong solution of borax three times a day; also dust on the dry

powder very often. Silver spoons and forks in daily use may be kept bright by leaving them in strong borax water for several hours. The water should be boiling when they

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the cl and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for wo or three years. One of the best things to cleanse the

scalp thoroughly is to dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water and apply it, rubbing it in well. Rinse thoroughly in clear water. For washing fine, nice flannels nothng will cause them to look so nice as

borax in the water, a teaspoonful of borax to a pail of water being the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, shirts, etc., in this.

Always wash baby's mouth and gums every morning with water in which you have put a pinch of borax. It eeps the mouth fresh and sweet, and prevents that uncomfortable affliction,

sore mouth, with which so many

poor bables are troubled when their ouths are not kept perfectly clean. Borax water is excellent for spong-ing either silk or wool goods that are not solled enough to need washing. In washing cashmere or wool goods, put a little borax in the water. This will cleanse them much more easily and better, without injury to the colors. Do of rub them on a board, but use the hands, and throw on a line without wringing. Press them on the wrong side, and they will look almost like new.—Good Housekeeping.

To Choose Meat.
The choice of venison should Venisonbe regulated by the appearance of the fat, which, when the venison is young, looks bright, thick, clear and close. It first changes toward the haunches. To ascertain whether it is sweet run a knife into that part; if tainted, it will have a rank smell. Beef-True, well-fed beef will exhibit

an open grain of deep coral red, and the fat will appear of a healthy, oily smoothness, rather inclining to white than yellow; the suet firm and white. Yellow fat is a test of meat of an infe rior quality. Heifer beef is but little inferior to ox beef; the lean is of a closer grain, the red paler, and the fat whiter.

Veal-Where you observe the kidney surrounded with fat you may be sure the meat is of good quality. The whitest is not the best yeal. There is a vein in the shoulder very perceptible, and its color indicates the freshness of the meat; if a bright red or blue it is recently killed; if any green or yellow spots are visible it is stale.

Pork-In young pork the lean where pinched will break; the thickn toughness of the rind snows it to be old. In fresh pork the flesh is firm, smooth, a clear color, and the fat set. When stale it is clammy and flabby. Measly pork may be detected by the kernels in the fat, and should not be eaten.

Lamb should be eaten very fresh. In the forequarter the vein in the neck eing any other color than blue betrays it to be stale. In the hindquarter try the kidney with your nose; the faint-ness of the smell will prove it to be

Mutton-The best is of a fine grain, bright color, the fat firm and white, It is better for being full grown.

The Trick of Resting.
Few women know how to rest as they

They think that they must dress and go to bed to be thoroughly omfortable. This is a mistake, provided there is a tabouret or a little foottool in the room on which the feet may rest while the other part of the body is supported by a chair. You can read and rest comfortably in this fashion, and let it be whispered right here between ourselves that if we want to gain a maximum of rest in a minimum of time we should copy that inelegant but healthy trick of the masculine drones and put our feet higher than our heads. Fashionable women, to whom the necessity of never showing fatigue and of ever looking their best has taught this knack, fall into this posture whenever they are in the seclusion of their own apartments.

Home Hints. Heat the knife before cutting warm

read or cake. To restore gilt frames, rub with a

sponge moistened with turpentine. A French physician reports a case of biccough successfully treated by tak-

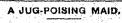
ing snuff until sneezing was provoked. A small stiff whisk broom is an excellent substitute for a steel ring dishcloth as an aid to scraping out pots and kettles.

One of the queer dishes of Southe Maryland and Virginia is the fried pumpkin. With its rich yellow hue it looks like an omelette. If your bureau drawers move in and

out with difficulty, rub soap over their edges. If that does not remedy the rouble use sandpaper. If brooms are dipped in hot suds nce a week they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, will last longer, and always sweep like a new

It is claimed by an excellent author ity that a little nutmeg grated into such vegetables as spinach, carrots. tring beans is a great addition to the flavor.

Good coffee can be made in a per fectly clean pot and with fresh water. When the pot is greasy fill it with water, put in a piece of hard soap, set it on the stove and boil. At the end of an hour it will be as good as new.



The Pretty Spanish Fushion of Hand. ling the "Old Oaken Bucket."

With downcast eyes, figure straight as a Western poplar, motion undulatng and gliding like the skip of shadow



A SPANISH WATER CARRIER.

above tangled grain, she comes softly humming a light refrain. You will see her in any Spanish town, this girl who carries the jug of fresh water upon her dark and straggling hair. Little recks she of the weight, for she has long been trained to polse this shifting load upon her sinewy but graceful neck.

From childhood the Spanish girl goes to the well with the sweet smelling jug of ancient design for the family supply of water. It is the "old oaken bucket" of Spanish domestic affection.

The well is often the gossip center of the village. There maids and matrons meet to recall the small talk of the home. To them it is what the glassclinking tavern is to the men. maid whose face and figure the artist here has caught mayhap has just exchanged confidence with another maid about her dark-eyed lover and is going home with a flutter in her little heart that beats against its sash-covered

A Dog and His Master.

A dog was once the cause of a representation of King Lear coming to a precipitate end. In Garrick's time dogs were not so rigorously excluded from theaters as they are now; and on this particular night there happened to be a fat beadle in his wig, acco by a bull-dog, sitting close up against the stage. The beadle had sat through four acts and two scenes of the fifth, but, being more affected by the heat than by Garrick's acting, had fallen into a peaceful slumber. The point in the third scene had been reached when Lear enters with Cordella dead in his arms, and exclaims, "Howl, howl, howl, howl! Oh, you are men of stone!" and so forth. Garrick had deposited the prostrate Cordelia on a couch, and was proceeding with his lament, when the Duke of Albany was perceived to be choking with laughter. A moment later the Earl of Kent was similarly affected. At the same time all the bystanders began to titter and giggle, and even King Lear himself stopped in his speech and was observed to smile. Meanwhile the dead Cordelia opened her eyes to see what was happening, and immediately was so overcome by what she saw that she incontinently rose from her couch and left the stage, closely followed by the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Kent, who were unable any longer to control their countenances. Yet all that had happened was merely this: The hull-dog had become

interested in the progress of the play, and had got up on his master's chair, placing his forepaws on the orchestra rail. There he stood, very gravely and earnestly watching Garrick. Mean-while the beadle, feeling the heat more and more had taken off his wig, and, still half asleep, had placed it nearest support within reach-his dog's head. The bull-dog, quite undisturbed, continued to concentrate his attention on King Lear and Cordelia; and it was the appearance of this canine spectator in a beadle's wig which upset the actors at a critical moment and nearly urned a tragedy into a comedy

Municipal Pawnshops.

The movement for state regulation nawnshops received its great impetus Florentines from oppression and gave hem popular institutions. Through his instrumentality they were established in the principal towns of Italy, and spread throughout Europe. The first mont de piete in France was started at Avignon in 1577, and still exists. Their establishment in the Netherlands dates from the sixteenth century. A Spanish priest, Don Franeisco Piquer, founded the mont de plete of Madrid in 1705, starting with he modest capital of five pence, which he found in the offertory box he had placed in the church to receive contributions for the institution. By the end of the seventeenth century there were monts de piete, formed more or less after the Italian model, in most countries of Europe. The characteristics of the original institutions remain with those of to-day, although they have long since ceased to be under the influence of the churches. The main object, which Savonarola and other early founders had in view-the protection of the poor from usurers and their relief in periods of distressstill maintained, and the monts de piete in all Latin countries are associated with public charities and hospi-

Pledged to Kill Children.

als.

Until fifty years ago two regularly constituted families of infanticides exsted-the Meebra, of New South Wales, and the Arreoy, of the Society Islands. The chief of their tenets was hat no member should suffer their children to live, and they were on every and respected and held in the highest

onor by their countrymen. At the Top of His Profession. "What did the doctor say was the

natter with you?" 'He said he didn't know." "Well, what doctor are you going to

ext?"
"None. When a doctor dares to make such an admission as that he must be bout as high in the profession as he can get."-Indianapolis Journal.



JAPANESE CALL ATURE OF THE CHINESE-THE ORDER OF DECAPITATION AS PRACTICED IN CHINA. Capt, Fong. Gen. Nach. Gen. Ma. Gen. Wei. Gen. Yeh. Gen. Sung. Admiral Viceroy Prince Kung. The Emperor. From the fig Shimpo of Tokio. Ting. Li Hung Chang.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, FEB, 21, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

County Convention

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday, March 9th, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Commis-sioner of Schools, for Crawford county, and attend to such other business a may come before it.

The several townships will be enfitled to delegates as follows: 3, Grayling, Maple Forest, Ball. Frederic, So. Branch 2 Cen. Plains,

Beaver Creek. 3. JOHN STALEY. M. A. Bates, Chairman.

Senator Pres cott introduced a bill No. 240, last Monday, in the State se nate, to incorporate the village of Grayling.

The new bonds are to run thirty years, which is to say that they will mature long before another Democrat in President is elected.

The legislature should go on record in favor of the restoration of the death penalty and the better protection of society. Michigan is a murderstained state. - Det. Journal.

The Bultimore American tells great truth in a single sentence when it says: "If Benjamin Harrison wer in the White House, and a Republioan majority were in Congress, there Jan 1, 95, By fines, would be no financial crisis".

The Detroit Tribune says that Albert Marshall, of Manistee, disturbed a meeting of the Salvation Army, was arrested and sussed the officers. The Justice fined him the whole of Justice fined him the whole of Oct 1. '94. By balance, \$1.00, which he raised. Money matters Jan 1, '95. " fines, must be getting easy there.

The Democratic Congress will get ont on March 4th., on bonds amounting to just \$162.500,000. It has cost the people more than ten times that much in the last two years. But grid and bear it, and make the best of it there are better times near at hand. -

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

1889 the interest-bearing public debt was \$889.853,990, and when he retired in 1893 it was only \$585,029,100. On February 1st, 1895, it had increased to \$684,323,710, and when the next bonds are sold it will amount to \$746,-723.710. These figures tell a story that the average citizen can easily us derstand .- Inter-Ocean.

Jan 1, '95. By taxes collected, Gct 1, '94. ' balance, Now that Pension Commissioner Lochren has been duly ordered to re store Judge Long's pension, will he defy the court and refuse to obey? It will be a big come-down for him to wiedge by word or dee that he is not possessed of full authority to decide finally all questions pe taining to the pension business. The man who was "biger than old Grant' has found his double in Mr. Lochren

The convention was called to order by John Staley, chairman of County Committe. He called on Geo. L. Alexander to act as Chairman and mov ed that J. C. Hanson be elected Sec. retary, which was carried.

the following committees:--On organization, John Staley, F. F. Hoesli and

On motion the chairman appointed the following persons to act as tellers:

On motion an informal ballot was taken for delegate. Mr. Rasmus Hanson received a majority of the votes east and on motion the ballot was declared formal and Mr. Hanson

On motion an informal ballot was then taken for second delegate, when John Staley received 12 votes, M.

On motion of O. Palmer J. Staley having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected as sec-

The question of nominating a candidate for school commissioner came up, and it was decided that a convention would have to be called for that purpose, as it had not been mentioned

On motion the Convention then ad

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, J. C. HANSON,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BUARD OF SUPERVISORS,

To the Honorable Board of Super visors of Crawford county.

Finance and Settlement, would respect ully report as follows: That we have compared the Treasurer's books with the Clerks', and checked up all the youthers, and find the accounts as Oct 1, '94. By balance, Jan 1, '95, " tax collect

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Oct 1.94. To balance.

Jan I.95. Cont. fd. col.,

prin. seh fd col

in t. funds col.

Lib. do 8,702 89 Jan 1,'95, By Co. ordr's pd. \$ 5,084 02

Poor do 226 43
Pr. sch id. pd, 495 72
balance, 2,896 72 " balance,

CONTINGENT FUND. Jan 1. 95. To amt. on hd. \$ 2.896 72

Jan 1, '95, By am. due tps. \$ 1,513 36 '' list, fd. 47 56 '' lib, fd. 20 28 47 50 30 28 " Cen Pls, " balance,

LIBRARY FUND. Jan 1.'95. To balance, 30 28 Oct 1. '94. By balance, 30 28

INSTITUTE FUND. Jan 1, '95. To balance, 47 50

POOR FUND.

GRAYLING TOWNSHIP.

" balance.

" taxes coll.,

BALL TOWNSHIP.

balance.

balance.

SOUTH BRANCH TP.

"am't. pd. T. Tr., "balance,

tax collected,

CENTER PLAINS TP.

Oct 1, '94. By balance. Jan 1, '95. " tax collected,

Jan 1, '95. By balance, Jan 1. '95, To am't pd. T.Tr. 264 37 '' tax ch'd, back, 129 87

Most Perfect Made.

Oct 1, '94. By balance, Jan 1, '95 " tuxes col When Harrison was inaugurated in Jan 1, '95. To tax ch'd back,

BLAINE TOWNSHIP. balauce, 133 12 Jan 1, '95. By taxes collected, 133 12 FREDERIC TOWNSHIP

Republican County Convention. Jan 1, '95. To am't pd. T.Tr.
'tax ch'd back,
'balance'

On motion the chairman appointed the following committees:—On organization, John Staley, F. F. Hoesli and "lig. tax collected, "liq. tax coll."

On credentials, J. J. Niederer, M. Hanson and J. M. Francis.

GROVE TOWNSHIP. The committee on credentials and organization reported, which reports Oct 1, '94. To balance, Jan 1, '95. " taxes ch. back, were accepted and adopted.

John Staley and Mr. Atherholt. Jan 1, '95. By tax collected,

duly elected.

Jan 1, '95. To tax chg'd, back, Hanson 1, and O. Palmer, 10 votes.

ond delegate to the State Convention. Jan 1, '95. To tax chg'd back, balance,

in the call. journed.

Chairman,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY. adjourned session, Jan. '95.

APTERNOON BESSION, JAN. 9, '95. Oct 1, '94, By balance, Grayling, Jan. 10th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN-Your committee or BEAVER CREEK TP. Jan 1, '95. To am'r, pd. T.Tr,
'' tax obg'd, back,
'' balance,

volutiers, and find the accounts as shown in the following report,

Rigned, John Leece, Whison Hickey,
Judson M. Francis, J. W. Hartwick,
John Hanna, Wright Havens.

Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the report of County Treasurer Woodburn be accepted and adopted, and that the Town orders mentioned therein, be made subject to the action of the Board of Supervisors. Motion earried.

-office of-THE COUNTY TREASURER, WM. WOODBURN, Co. TR.

> GRAYLING, MICH., Jan. 9, '05, To the Honorable Board of Super visors of Urawford county,

MAPLE FORUST TP.

tax collected.

tax collected.

Jan 1, '95. To sm't. pd. T.Tr.
'' 'tax obg'd back,
'' balance,

The following is the amount of mony and orders received by me from Wright Havens, this day, Amt. collected from Jan. 1st

to Jan, 9th, 1895, \$320.85 320 85 Inn.9.'95 By cash 300 24 " County Orders 205 95 " " check on Bank

500 C " Poor Orders " " Tax pd.for County ** ** Stenographer's salary 49 00 " " Dec. tax sales to Aud. Gen'l. 213 84 Beaver Cr. T. orders \$34 C0

" "So.Branch Tp. " 6 00 " " Grove " " Center Plains " " 307 50 " " Grayling \$508 15 Township Orders which I do not

vish to take. I hereby certify that the above and 47.50 foregoing statement is correct and WM. WOODBURN,

County Treasurer. Grayling, January 11th. 1895. Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Tressurer, Wm. Woodburn, be author zed to receive the town orders men ioned in his above report.

Motion carried. Moved by Sup. Niederer that the slerk be authorized to draw up a statenent of the accounts between the County and ex-treasurer Havens, as to the date when the latter turned over the office to Treasurer Woodburn according to the report of the Finance committee indorsed by Mr. Havens and the report accepted from Win. Woodburn.

Motion carried. Moved by Sup. Niederer, that the ollowing statements as submitted by the Clerk, be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Statement showing the account beween the County and ex-treasurer Havens, according to the statement of Finance committee and the report of Treasurer Woodburn.

Jan. 1. 95, To amount on hand Jan. 9. '95. To Amt from Jan 1

'95, to Jan. 9, '95, Amt collected, 820 85

1,179 56

349 50

615 12

Jan.1,'95, By cash check on Bank County Orders Poor do Tax pd for county Dec. tax sales Aud. Gen'i.

2 32 " Stenographer's sal. 49 00 213 94 " Town Orders 508 65 1,428 8%

Resolution of P. M. Hoyt. of Crawford county have accepted 2 pr. blankets for female jail; 3 comand adopted, the report of the committee on Finance in settlement with County Treasurer, also the report of blankets for male cell. The stove is Treasurer elect, Wm. Woodburn, unsafe, no hearth plate and is badly stating the amount paid him by ex- broken. Hammocks need repairing. treasurer Wright Havens and the 6 tin plates, 6 tin cups, 6 tin spoons, above report having been compared 6 knives and forks. I also request by J. W. Hartwick, County Clerk, we find Fourteen Hundred and twentywashed. eight dollars and eighty-two cents vet due Crawford County

Be it resolved by the Board of Sup ervisors that there be a written de mand of Wright Havens of the above stated amount of (1,428) Dollars and 420 78 82 cts to be paid to Wm. Woodburn, County Treasurer, and that the Finance committee make the aforesaid demand and make a report to this cine". Just so. But it is pretty hard Board by nine o'clock to morrow on the other fellows to have to swal morning.

Resolution carried. On motion of Sup. Niederer, the Board adjourned till 8 a. m.

MORNING SESSION, Jan. 12th, 1895.

Roll call and full Board present. Supervisor F. P. Richardson in the 615 v2 | Chair.

60,000

36 70

478 42

153 18

161 12 2 52 84 99

198 63

161 12

198 63

The Evening News, DIME

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

HREE MONTHS, or even a shorter period, will suffice to convince you that "The Great Daily of convince you that "The Great Daily of Michigan" is so interesting and valu-

able that so long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more think of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your home paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of news, giving also much special matter for men, women and children. Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcom-The Evening News.

2 cents per Copy. . . \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL . . . 10 cents a Work. 4 SHELDY STREET, DETROIT, MICH. Agents in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan,

ARE

Crawford County.



Call and get a Pamphlet, see the Goods and learn the

Price. They will satisfy you.

THE DAVIS' PHARMACY MICHIGAN GRAYLING.

After THREE MONTHS of Daily Wear



Is Still in Good Condition.

That's because it's the "CELLULOID" simply wipe off with sponge or wet cloth.

These collars and cuffs are waterproof, and are the only waterproof goods made with an interlining of linen; therefore the only ones that can last and give absolute satisfac-tion. Every piece of the gennine is stamped as follows:



Refuse anything that is not so marked, and if your dealer has not got the right kind send direct to us. got the right kind send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you a sample postpaid. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give size, and state whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. turned-down collar is wanted. THE CELLULOID COMPANY

Moved by Supervisor I.H. Richardson, that the following petition of \$3,217 57 \$300 24 structed to purchase from the follow-500.00 ing list the necessary articles when-205 90 ever in his judgment he deems it nec-8 80 essary.

Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors. of Crawford County: I would submit for your approval.

the following list of supplies:-50 cords green Birch wood, price not to exceed \$1.10 per cord. matting for Sheriff's office; 12 lamp chimneys, for Court Room: 6 lami globes for Court room; broom for Whereas the Board of Supervisors Court room; 3 ticks for female jail; fortables for female jail; 4 pr. woolen blankets for male jail; one pr. cotton that the walls of the fail be white

> Respectfully submitted. WM. S. CHALKER. (To be Continued.)

The New York Evening Post is no shirk. It says: "We who voted to put the Democrats in power must stand up like men and take our medilow the Democratic castor oil and quinine. - Inter Ocean.

A man may guy, and a man may lie and a man may puff and blow, but he can't get trade by sitting in the shade waiting for business to grow. The United States mint is the only business that can make money without advertising. - Ex.

The National Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Is One of Less than Half-a-Dozen Really Great Family Papers in the Country. IT IS THE ONLY ONE

IT IS THE ONLY ONE IT IS THE ONLY ONE

IT IS THE ONLY ONE IT IS THE ONLY ONE

Il has more Distinguished Contributors than any other Paper. Printed on flue white paper, edited with signa ability, and filled with the most interesding matter ONLY SI A YEAR-TWO CENTS A WEEK. or Sample Copies. Sample Copies Fre THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

ASK YOUR

Furniture Dealer for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's

Sanitary Spring Mattress. If he cannot show it to you write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

The ART AMATEUR.

Wedel at the World's Fair nvaluable to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN.

TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches. 10 Cents Diamond Tomatoes Evergreen Corn. String Beans. 10 Lima Beans, Marrowfat Peas. 10 Red Cherries 10 Strawberries. 10 Alaska Salmon 10 Sardines in Mustard. 10 Blue-tack Mackerel. Dried Beef 10 Pickles, fancy. 10 Catsup, 10 Horse Radish. 10 Clives.

Do not delay in securing some of these targains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS

son, that the following petition of William Chalker be accepted and adopted, and that the Sheriff be instructed to purchase from the follow.

The first constant is publication a structed to purchase from the follow.

The first constant is publication a supple for purchase from the follow.

Al Billiam that it used in a line of Cloth and Wood Caskets and will be found at all times a full line of Cloth and Wood Caskets and structed to purchase from the follow.

WILL be found at all times a full line of Cloth and Wood Caskets and Supple mentary pages of designs (regular price, 35c.) or Burial Cases, Ludies', Gents' and Childrens' Robes. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given t MONTAGUE MARKS, 23 Union Square.
N. Y.

DON'T MISS THE

CLOSING OUT SALE!

DRY GOODS,

OTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' and GENTS'

Furnishing Goods and Rubbers.

R. MINYINR & CO..

Price Wreckers.

P. S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR. THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS

Go to Claggette', for Honey.

Highway contracts for sale at this

Perry Ostrander was in town last Tuesday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Mrs. Charron, of Maple Forest, was in town last Tuesday.

P. Aebli, of Blaine, offers a good Milch Cow for sale, cheap.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county, was in town last Tuesday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant. C.B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

Good goods and low prices is the motto of J. M. Jones.

Ira H. Richardson, of South Branch. was in town. Tuesday.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

D. Ryckman, township treasurer Grove, was in town last Tuesday.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. J. Neiderer and F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, were in town last Saturday. For Sale or Exchange, a Young Short horn milch cow, and two flue pige,

Aug. farrow. P.O. box 198. Hugo Schriber and son, of Grove, and Wm. Peacock, of Blaine, were in town. Tuesday.

Rev. Harvey Post, evangelist, of Lewiston, was in town Tuesday, and called at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Rasinus Madson celebrated their Silver wedding anniversary, last Monday

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

Miss Lizzie Burrington, cashier at Claggetts', returned from a visit at home, last evening.

The latest style Snits for 8 pring, at J. Kramers', the old reliable Merchant is 1191 Wallace Avenue, Chicago, Illi-Tailor. Dan T. Trombley, murderer of his

wife and child, has been taken from Bay City to the Pontias asylum.

Nathan Hadley, a former resident of Ball township, died at Mantusans, Washington, a short time ago.

Trade at Fourniers' and get a chance on the \$50.00 Music

Go to the Restaurant of C.W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananus, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

The Y.P.S.C.E. will give a Phonograph Entertainment in the Parlors of the Presbyterian Church, Saturday evening, the 23d. Admission 15 cents. All are cordially invited to attend.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee

Alpena law and order people are getting so strict that they demand the

Dr. Woolfe, successor to Dr. C. W. Smith, has arrived in the city and opened an office in Davis' drug store. We welcome him.

We are pleased to Welcome to citizenship in Grayling, Mr. M.F. Merrill, who will conduct a first class harness

J. M Jones has just received a fine stock of shoes, etc., for his Spring trade.

A Valentine Social was given at-Roscommon, last week, at which over 130 guests were present. Receipts \$8.00.

For fresh Crackers, Cookles, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Rev. J. M. Warren has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Lewiston. It is more than

likely that he will accept the call. Gaylord is always wanting something. Now it is the proposed Noranal School for Northern Michigan. It would be a good location for it, if

Grayling was not a better one. M. F. Merrill, of Roscommon, has moved here with a full line of Harness. and Saddling goods. He is located in the Finn Store, and will attend promptly to repairing or manufacturing. Call and see him.

Our thanks are due H. Head, of South Branch, for a fine liver. We pocket and raise the small amount of admire liver and if others do not the bill which he presents. It is a forget us, believe we can thus manage small amount to you, but five hundred to get through the winter.

M. F. Merrill, formerly employed in E. V. Morrison's harness shop at this Mich., November, 1891, and when last place, has pulled up stakes at Ros common and will move his shop to His sister Eugenia, Cheboygan, wishes thrayling. He was in town on busin to hear from him, and would like to 1 ss Wednesday. -- West Branch Her- have northern Michigan papers copy from

A. L. Pond made a flying trip to Roscommon, last Saturday.

A Woman's Relief Corps has been respized in Port Huron Attend the Phonograph Entertain-

ment at the Presbyterian Parlors, next There are still many unpaid subscriptions on our books. Are you on

the list? Pros. Att'y, Northway, of Montinorency county, was in Grayling, one

day last week. Chas Sage has purchased the resi dence in which he is living from W. J. Terney.-Ros. News.

Mrs. Chas. Sage, who has been confined to her bed with sickness has so far recovered as to be about the house.

M. F. Merrill, we understand is contemplating moving to Grayling.—Ros.

Pros. Attorney Townsend, of Otsego county was in town last week, attending Court.

Alpena is after the new Normal School, proposed for Northern Michi-If you want that the girls should be

stuck on you, order a fine Spring Suit of J. Kramer. Alpena wants a Sanitarium for the penelit of its many citizens whose

ivers are out of order. Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by

paying up their subscription. Joseph Rosenthal, of Gaylord,

prother of I and A. Rosenthal, made hem a visit last Sunday. Mr Hawes with S. H & Co., went to

Detroit and New York City, in the interest of the Company, Monday, come to rent, pleasantly located, and

on reasonable terms. Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, the 23d., at the usual hour.

About 20 log trains per day are now unning between Grayling and Bay City, bauling about 30 cars each.

David Trotter went to Toledo, last Monday, to look after the interests of he S. H. & Co. Lumber Company.

The post office address, of Charles Schad l.a former resident of Grayling.

John, where did you get that ele gant Suit? You look like a Prince. If you want to look as I do, order your Suits of J. KRAMER

Messra, R. Hanson and J. Staley ire representing the Republicans of Crawford county, at the State Con-

Trade with Fournier and get chance on his \$50.00 Music Box.

Mrs. H. Head, of South Branch, was n town last week, and on Wednesday vas the guest of Mrs. W. S. Chalker.

The Epworth League will give a Social and Entertainment, at the church next Friday eve. March 1st.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The Ladies Aid, of the Presbyterian church, will meet at Mrs. L. Four niers', Friday afternoon, for charita

Regular meeting of Marvin Post No. closing of cigar and candy stores on 240, Grand Army of the Republic, believe we can look forward to several

Wun. Erratt, Chebovgan's extreasnrer, has been arrested charged with Valentines were read, some of them misappropriating \$13,200 of the county funds. Crawford Co. still leads.

Miss Grace Braden has been assisting the absence of Mr. Haller, who

The Michigan Christian Endeavor 26th, 27th and 28th. It will be the ning.

largest meeting yet held. You cannot afford to be without your county paper. It means only \$1 a year to us, but it means many

times that amount to you.

interest. One man in Grayling has learned that old veterans delivered some telling blows in Dixey and that they are still able to defend themselves when their veracity is questioned.

In the stomach of Robert Walker's cow at Harrisville were found a 10penny nail, horseshoe nail, hay wire. rivets and gravel. Mr. Walker talks of starting a hardware store,

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

We want MONEY, and when our collector calls on you, go down in your of them aggregates a large sum to us

Wilford Rindo left Cheboygan heard from was on the north shore.

For sale or exchange, fine pig. Aug.

Go the Supper and Social at W. R C. ball, to-morrow evening. Supper 15 cents, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Miss Maggie Hanson returned from a visit with her sister, at Lewiston the beginning of the week.

The members of the W. R. C., without further notice are requested to that city. furnish the usual supplies for Supper Friday evening,

There will be preaching at the Protes tant Methodist church, next Sunday morning at 10:30, and Sunday School

Call and see the new goods, at the Shoe store of J. M. Jones'.

Grayling Lodge No. 350, F. & A.M. feels proud over the possession of full set of regalla, for the officers of the lodge, with the accompanying jewels. They are fine.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder orld's Fair Highest Medal and Dip

A fifteen cent social and supper will evening, to which all are invited. At that time, the ownership of the painting to be seen in the window of the Bank, will be determined.

> How dear to our heart is Cash on subscription, When the generous subscriber

Presents it to view; But the man who don't pay-We refrain from description For, perhaps, gentle reader, The man might be you".

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Mrs. Rusnell has two furnished coins to rent, pleasantly located, and n reasonable terms.

Regular meeting of Manule Palls.

Let Day S Hauses, Sores, Ulcere, Salf Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped, Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Emptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or mone refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist,

> On last Wednesday night, Grayling Lodge was called from its work, and M.A. Bates, Worshipful Master of the lodge, in a short address presented R. D. Connine, Past Master with a handsome apron, in behalf of the lodge, in appreciation of his services during the past two years as its Master.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State on mander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "Af-ter trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

On the Eve of St. Valentine, the spacious parlors of N. Michelson's res idence were thrown open to a party of young folks who were bent on a good time, and with the able manner in which Miss Bessie Mickelson enter tained them, they had it.

The evening was partly spent in discussing certain topics peculiar to those of marriageable age, and with the picture of the Bachelor club in hand, and the recollections of that culinary entertainment in mind, we next Saturday evening, the 23d, at or more engagements in the next twelve months, as the questions were left to the option of the ladies.

being very unique and original, the gentlemen having each prepared one for one of the ladies present, and the ing in the post-office this week, dur- ladies one for each of the gentlemen. At 2:30 our worthy artist. Mr. Geo. has been quite sick with a severe cold. Bonnell appeared on the scene and took a flash light of the assembled group, and the party adjourned after union will meet in Bay City, March having spent a most enjoyable eve-

It May Do as Much for You. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney times that amount to you.

Read S. H. & Co.s'. advertisement in this paper. It is to your
interest.

Trouble for many years, with severe
pains in his back, and also that his
bladder was affected. He tried many
so called Kidney cures, but without
any good result. About a year ago, he any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 100 for a large battle. for a large bottle, at L. Four nier's Drug Store.

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:



pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Lewiston Oddfellow lodge. Mr. Taylor om Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, is a pleasant preacher as we learned 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCE, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling.

A.J. Rose went to Port Huron, last

I wish to announce that I am pr eign Countries at reduced rates. will also tesue Drafts payable in Grea Britain & Ireland and all principa Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT.

A canona of the Republican elector of Grayling township will be held at Town Hall, on Saturday eve. March 2d, to elect delegates to the county Convention, to be held on Saturday March 9th, 1895. C.T. JEROME. M. A. BATKS,

Secretary.

List of Letters

ing, for the week ending Feb.16, '95 Petee. Frank Clute, O. Vermilyen Mrs. H McMillen. Augus

Persons calling for any of the abov etters, will please say 'Advertised.' W. O. BRADEN.P. M.

Do not waste your money on vile, watery sulxtures compounded by in-experienced persons when L. Four-nier, sole agent, will give you a bot-tle of Otto's Cure free of change. If you have coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, or any disease of the throat or lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you. Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its golden color and thick, heavy syrup. Sample free large bottle 25c. and 50c. Sold by L

GREAT SPRING NUMBER, and in our opinion is the finest issu of this popular magazine that has yet been published. All the departments are unusually well filled, and the fash ions have an increased value though being the first authoritative pronouncement of the Spring modes of a "Conversation" between Edith M. Thomas and Dr. R S. Elliott, to which is appended a delightful bit of verse by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Carrie M. Dearborn, ex. Principal of the Cooking School, writes of the Teaching of Cookery as an employment for Women, and Josephine Adams Rathbone of A Girl's Work at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Witherspoon continues her entertaining gossip in Around the Tea-Table. Pleasurable and profitable employment is found in Burnt Work-H. K. Fobes, Venetian Iron Goods to the amount of 25 cents will recieve a ticket Work-J. Harry Adams, and Crepe and Tissue Papers-Tillie Roome Lit-

value in the Care of Silver, Cookery for the Month and Hints on Serving Lemons, and the fancy worker will appreciate the new designs in Knit-

The Compass Plant.

We wish to direct you to the great health giver, Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. If you are suffering from dyspepsia, liver comsunering from dyspepsia, liver com-plaint and indigestion, if you are sleepless at night and awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and haggard looks, Bason's you and restore you to blooming health. Trial packages free, Large ize 50c. and 25c., at L. Fourniers Drugstore.

Lewiston Items---Journal, Sheriff Nelson went to Hillman

to Grayling to day,

R. Hanson. N. Michelson and Nels Olson were up from Grayling to-day. N. P. Salling came up from Gray-

Dr. Traver returned Tuesday from als visit in Detroit, and as a good ousy.

on business.

Rev. Warren did not arrive here until laton, last Saturday night, in which Monday, but will remain and preach three children, aged 11, 9 and 6 years ext Sunday. In the meantime were consumed. The parents had put t is hoped that he will be engaged to them in bed and left them while they emain for the next two years.

lown, Rev. Taylor and W. McCoullough were up from Grayling yesterday, in-

the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Smith.

week to engage in the sale of Agricultural luplements for Upton & Co., of

To the Public.

Prof Hubbard of Lewiston an old resident of Gravling, was in town last Thursday. He was accompanied by ome scientific gentleman, and was looking for a hall in which to delive

Republican Caucus.

Remaining in the Post Office at Gray-

An Important Item.

Woman as a Musician is the subject

ting, Netting, Tatting, etc.

THIS NUMBER.

On the wertern prairie is found the

o-day. Prosecuting Att'y. Northway went

many people are sick, he is now very As there was no train Saturday by a family named Seymour, at Lew-

D. M. Kneeland's ltttle child is alnost recovered. Dr. Gilbert was called up from Bay City Monday, to confer with Dr. DeClements. Dr. De-Clements has fourteen patients here hold goods were saved. It is a sad af and is thinking of locating in our fair and is another warning to parents

troducing the encampment into the

by his call at this office.

LATE ARRIVAL OF NEW DRESS GOODS.

Our new line of Dress Goods show beautiful combinations of coloring and weaves. They are all of the newest Novelties. and come in all Wool and Mixed Fabrics. In colorings they show the artistic work found in higher priced goods.

You must see these Goods to Appreciate Them!

To start the ball rolling for an early

SPRING BUSINESS IN DRESS GOODS.

we offer all these beautiful Fancy Woven Novelties in 38 and 40 inch widths, regular 75 cent value. -AT FIFTY CENTS-

Samples submitted to Out of Town Customers.

IKE ROSENTHAL.

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.



There are eight Victor Models for ladies and gentlemen, practically any height is furnished. Victors lead the cycling world. Send for catalogue.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO. Bicycles and Athletic CHICAGO. DENVER.

To my Customers!

I have just recieved a fine 12 Tune MUSIG BOX.

-VALUED AT \$50,00,-Which I propose to give to my Customers. Every one purchasing

GOOD FOR ONE CHANCE, tell. The housewife will find much of on same. Drawing to take place as soon as the tickets are given

**** L. FOURNIER. NEED DRUGGIST!

Election Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Office of the Secretary of State. Lansing, January 25th, 1895 To the Sheriff of the County of

Crawford: SIR-You are hereby notified that the General Election to be held in this state, on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be

Justice of the Supreme Court in place of John W. McGrath, whos term of office expires December 31st. 1895, also two Regents of the University of Michigan in place of Roger W. Butterfield and Chas. Hebard, whose

term of office expires Dec.31st, 1895. In Testimony, I have herennto set my hand and affixed the Great Seul of ling vesterday, and went to Vienna the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, [Seal] SECRETARY OF STATE

A fire caught in a building occupied attended a dance given by the Macca bees. A building owned by a Mr. Baker which was occupied by himself and the family of Mr. Dutcher was also burned. A portion of their house who are accustomed to going away at night and leaving their children alone. even if they do not lock their doors But many will never heed it.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) The following is the time of the departure rains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of

of M. C. R. R.: GOING NORTH. 4:00 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:06 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:55 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. 12:50 A. M. Detroit Express. arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:85 P.M. 1:18 P.M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M. Detroit P. M. 2:40 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:60 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES,

GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIELD.

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling. GRAND RAPIDS And Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. TIME CARD, FRB. 11, 1894,
Leave Mack, City 7:40 a.m; 1:20 p. m. 9:15 p. m
Arr, Grand R. pidabit B. p.m; 10:35 p. m; 5:15 a.m
Kalamanoo 7:38 p. m; 1:28 a. m; 8:40 a. m
Chicago 7:10 a. m; 2:10 a. m; 8:40 a. m
Kort Wayne,
Richmond, 8:20 a.m
Cincinnatti, 6:28 a. m

"Cincinnatti, "100 a, m, "100 a, m, "100 a, m, Tain daily ex. Sunday with Parlo. Car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p, m, train, daily ex Sunday with Sleeping Car to Obicago via. Kalamazoo & Mich. Contral Ry. 9:15 p, m. Sunday only. Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South at ":00 a, m., daily except Monday and 5:15 p, m daily.

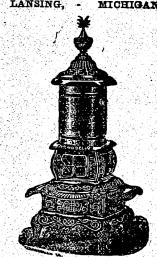
L. H. ACCARD, Agent,

Mackinaw City, Mich **DEVLIN'S**

Grand Rapids

BUSINESS COLLEGE BAY CITY, MICHIGAN. There are many just as good, but none better. Our terms are lower, though, Send for Catalogue.

E. BEMENT & SONS. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND S OF STOVES & RANGES. LANSING, - MICHIGAN.



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOVES.

Economical,

Powerful.

Convenient,

Warranted.

C.A.SNOW&CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



New Haven, Conn. DougLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

Most Modern and progressive

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,



Best in the World. See descriptive advertise-ment which appears in this Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. In

with name and price stamped on bottom, Sold by

J. M. JONES.



A VISION OF BEAUTY.

CORK, IRELAND, ITS HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Has the Finest Harbor in All Europe -Legend of the Far-Famed Shando Bella - Patrick Street, a Leading Thoroughfare-Historic Places.

On the Green Isle.

It has been said that a few minarets placed in the hanging gardens around the city of Cork, Ireland, would realize the Bosphorus. Certain it is that a fairer vision of noble and quiet beauty than is disclosed on approaching the city from the sea is seldom seen. The wooded and grass-covered heights, the beautiful lawns and villas, the splen did country seats of the wealthy and here and there a hoary castle or church tower rising into the heavens combine to make a picture of surpassing love liness. The harbor is the finest in Europe and within it all the navies of the world might ride.

The city until recent years was the ond in Ireland, but it now ranks third in importance. The county, of which Cork is the capital, in the early history of Ireland was a separate kingdom, including, however, a con siderable tract in Kerry and Limerick It was ruled over by the MacCarthys. The territory was confiscated by Henry II. of England, being divided among his followers, Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan. In Elizabeth's reign the territory was again forfeited and granted to Englishmen sympathy with England's sway in Ireland. Two of the beneficiaries were the illustrious but ill-fated Sir Walter

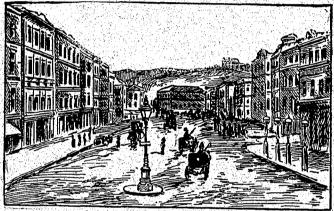
The Avalanche Walter Raleigh once lived and in the shade of whose trees the poet Spenser conversed with his patron bost, is only a short distance from Cork. Here the first potatoes were planted in Ireland. Another interesting place in the neigh-borhood is Castletownrocke, where Edmund Burke, the Demosthenes of modern oratory, attended school. In the immediate neighborhood at Kilcolman Castle Spenser lived and wrote three books of "The Facric Queene." In the neighboring county of Water ford is Lismore Castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire. It is built on the site of an ancient university to



which Alfred the Great went to study and which was once attended by 4,000

BOSTON'S BLIND ARCHITECT.

Is Also a Printer, and Has Designed a Number of Buildings. The architect who designed the plans for the library and natural history building, the Howe building, and a number of tenements belonging to the Perkins Institution, and the Massachu setts School for the Blind, Boston, is himself a pupil of the school and to-tally blind. He also designed the plans for the kindergarten for the blind. His name is Dennis Reardon



PATRICK STREET, CORK.

Raleigh and the poet Edmund Spenser The city of Cork boasts of a high antiquity. It is supposed to have been built by the Danes in the sixth century and the city walls were built by the Danes in the ninth century and afterward repaired by John, the coward King of England. In 1690 Cork endured a siege by the Duke of Marlborough with a force of 10,000 foot and 12,000 horse. The river Lee nlmost encircles the town and is span-ned by nine bridges.

Legend of the Shandon Bells. One of the famous places in the city is the Church of St. Anne Shandon, music has been celebrated by Father Prout. The legend of these bells is interesting. It is said that a Swiss bellmaker made them for a church on the shores of Lake Geneva, and thinking always to enjoy them resolved to make them his masterpiece in the art. The bells were finished and hung in the tower, and every day the bell-maker enjoyed their wondrous sweet music But after a time came conquest and spoliation. The sweet chime of bells was borne away by the victors, and the bell-maker was almost heart-brok-en. At last he resolved that he must find them, and set out on his search. going from country to country and city to city in his long and fruitless search. At last, grown old and weary, he had arrived at Cork one golden summer evening, where he had heard there was a sweet chime of bells. paid a boatman to row him out on the river Lee, hoping against hope that



CHURCH OF ST. FINNBAR.

the search of years was at last to be rewarded. As the sun was slowly set ting, and the brooding quiet of a summer evening descending upon the beautiful valley, the chimes of Shan-don Church began to play. Even the boatman suspended his stroke not to After the chimes had ceased he looked at his solitary passenger who had apparently fallen asleep with an expres sion of happiness and rest upon his bell-maker had face. The bell-maker had fallen asleep to the sweet music of his own loved bells. He was dead.

Historic Places. A short distance from Cork in the old burial ground of the ruined church of Clonmel the ashes of Tobin, author of "The Honeymoon," and of Rev. Charles Wolfe, the author of the Burial of Sir John Moore, a lyric that almost rivals Gray's immortal elegy in its pathos and simplicity and also in popularity, sleep side by side. Cloyne, near Cork, was one Bishop Berkeley's diocese and it was from this point of departure for America that he his poem, whose last stanza begins with the famous line:

Westward the course of empire takes Myrtle Grove, Youghal, where Sir

Mr. Reardon saw as well as any one till he was 9 years of age. Then his sight falled partially. He attended the school and recovered it in a measure, but, when 29 years of age, he lost it entirely. He is now a middle-aged man, pleasant faced, a singularly pleasing manner and an interesting well-informed conversationalist.

"First I get the idea of what I want in my head," he said, speaking of his work to a Boston Post reporter. "Then I draw the plan in raised lines do not get the correct measurement, but the plan I have assists me in explaining to a draughtsman. I give him the figures and then he draws the plan with the correct measurements.

He showed the reporter a plan for lightly over the raised lines, he exwhere the bay window how far it was to project, the folding doors, closets. Sometimes, instead of raised lines, he uses pins and a string in a pin cushion. He says he does not read as rapidly as those who have been educated to it from childhood. Adults seldom grow so proficient as children who have grown up in the school. Mr. Reardon is also foreman in the printing room which furnishes all the books and reading material for the blind in tained in the public library in Boston, Fall River, Providence, Portland, and many other New England cities. The only charges made are those for transportation. Their large printing business has outgrown their room and an addition is needed very badly. They are trying to save enough to enlarge quarters, and no doubt, with a little aid from the friends of the institution, it could soon be accomplished. His next work will be the plan for the

Interesting to Collectors. Nowadays there are collectors of everything collectable, from a postage tamp to a beetle, but the list is not et exhausted. In Paris they are colecting posters—the large sheets posted or walls for advertising purposes. The French posters are some of them genine works of art. The drawing of the cuts used in their illustration is very old, and the colors are handled well although sometimes in a very startling manner. Usually the size of the poster is large, but there is very seldom any attempt made to show a complicated A broad sketchy effect and dazzling display of color are their chief Some of the best artists in points. France design for the lithographer. There are places in Paris where posters are bought and sold, and the best examples cost from 60 cents up. Posters without any lettering are thought most desirable for collectors, and cost about ten times as much a the others. Rare examples frequently command fancy prices. Much of the work is admirable, and the artist is not ashamed to affix his signature to it. No better example of the extreme to which this art has been carried could be found than the Poster Exhibition. which has been held at Brussels. A special building was given up to it. and people paid their admission fee, wandering about through the differ

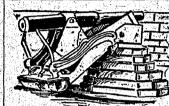
The Buston Lady. "Shall I clean the snow off, madam?" asked the little boy of a Boston lady. "No," she replied, severely, "you'd far better go to school and learn that it is the payement and not the snow that is to be cleaned eff."-Harper's Bazar.

ent examples critically, just as we

would at an art exhibition.

DISAPPEARING BATTERIES.

The Importance of Mechanical In genuity in Modern Warfare. Great guns and heavy armor will be only incidentals in the next great war, Mechanical ingenuity in matters of offense and defense is being expended in many other lines of fully equal importance, and a vast array of war apparatus, in which even the civiliun must be interested, is being put in readiness for action should the demand for it suddenly come. Not the least interesting product of military inventive genius is the disappearing gun carriage, of which no end of modifications have been proposed and in part executed during the past decade, though the principle of the apparatus was applied o its specific purpose much longer ago than may be generally supposed. The first arrangement of disappearing gun and carriage, mounted in a circular pit, eems to have been made on Jamestown Island, in Virginia, in the year 1861, during the great civil war, a conical nit having been dug in which an 8-inch gun was mounted. The piece was so placed on a platform at the bottom of the pit that, when pivoting, the muzzle was just clear of the ground. In this way an all-round fire was made possible. In 1861 and 1862 guns mounted at sevral points were similarly treated, but the pits were dug deep enough to admit of embrasures. Mr. Beverly Kennon, then in the confederate service, has been credited with the design of this early contrivance and also with that of



a counterpoise battery, perfected after

he had entered the Egyptian service

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE.

everal years later as colonel of coast defenses. This later battery, it would appear, was sunkentirely below the surface of the ground, and its guns, magazines and garrison were always out of harm's way except during the few sec onds when the gun was raised above the ground level to be trained and fired. Practical test during the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 conclusively demonstrated the value of this arrangement, and it seems strange that the capabilities of the system should not have been more widely recognized and appreciated at that time. Several years later, however, the merits of such disconsideration, and foreign powers particularly seemed to suddenly find in them advantages well worth securing, so that now they are well recognized means of defense, likely to perform important service in any international unleasantnesses which may require the



OUT OF SIGHT. exercise of force of arms.—Cassier's

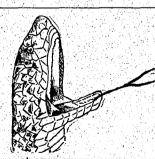
Magazine

A VENOM-SPITTING REPTILE.

Deadly Cobra Equipped to D

Battle at Long Range. G. R. O'Reilly writes some very in teresting facts about the cobra, the deadliest of all snakes. He asserts that it is able to squirt its venom from the ground to the height of a man's So nervous is the cobra that it will strike at a moving object before it has come within its reach. It is very wasteful of its venom.

Mr. O'Reilly was first convinced of the venom-spitting habit of the cobra by this incident: "One day, being alone in the bush, I saw a cobra banded with black and white. He was in an open glade, gliding through the herbage, delaying a little perhaps for an opportunity to get at some birds that were chattering and hopping about on the branches of a thorny yellow-blossomed acacia. The sun was blazing down flercely on him, as, with half-distended hood held close to the ground, he slowly passed through the leaves and flowers. For a few minutes



OBRA'S HEAD, SHOWING MOUTH EXPOSE

watched his movements through my notice me and escape in some hole, I picked up my six-foot hunting stick and rushed toward him, intending to press his head to the ground with it. and then take him by the neck with my hand. He saw me coming, and a valiant warrior that knew his power he faced around and stood erect with expanded hood and quivering tongue ready to receive me. His bright black eyes sparkled with energetic de lance, and every fibre of his being was electrified with excitement.

"While I was yet ten feet away he struck toward me with such force that the impetus carried him flat to the ground. In trying to get my stick across his neck he dodged it, and it came instead across the middle of his tween me and the sun, with about five eet between his face and mine looked into his eyes and held him down firmly. His rage seemed redoubled. He leaned backward to make a more glgorous dash at me, and as he struck rward the mouth partially opened, and two tiny streams of venom shot from his fangs as from a syringe, one of them catching me on the face just beneath the eye. Had it gone a little higher up I should have been blinded

for months, and perhaps had my sight DISCOURAGING TRAIN ROBBERS, permanently injured.
"This unexpected attack made me

hasten the capture; so, getting his neck pressed down to the ground with the stick, I soon had him grasped in my just behind the head in such a way that he couldn't possibly turn to bite me-which he made every effort to do for some minutes afterward. ing him home with much satisfaction. I made him thereafter my fellow-lodger. While living in his cage I observed him many times squirt the venom from his fangs against the glass of its front. Thenceforth my doubts about spitting snakes were removed." The cobra is also remarkable for its habit of raising almost the entire body upright before striking. When anger ed that part of its body behind the neck swells in a very alarming manner. This is caused by the upper ribs, from the head downward for five or six inches or more, spreading themselves out laterally. The cobra's poison fangs project beyond the lower lip when it strikes, so that it can injure fatally without biting. Human Sacrifices in Russia.

It is probably known to few people that the practice of sacrificing human ives under certain conditions still exists in certain parts of the empire of Russia. The government and the orthodox church have attemped in vair to stop the inhuman practice, but up to cessful. Revelations regarding the cus tom was made in recent issues of the Gazette of Yakootsk, Siberia. It prevails among a sect known as the Tskuk-shen, not far from the city. Old people, beyond the Biblical limit as to age and sick ones, tired of life, offer them elves as the sacrifices.

When a Tshukshe decides to "offe himself up," he sends word to all his elatives, friends and neighbors, who then visit him and try to persuade him to change his intentions. But prayers, upbraidings, threats, are useless in such a case, and the fanatic prepares for his end. The friends and relatives eave his house and return in ten to fifteen days, bringing the death candi date white clothing and several weap ons, with which he is supposed to de-fend himself in the other world against evil spirits and to shoot reindee

After completing his death toilet the candidate takes his place in a corner of his house or hut. About him gather his relatives, who offer him the choice of three instruments of death, a knife a spear, and a rope. If he chooses a knife, two friends hold his arms, while a third plunges the blade into his breast. Practically the same thing is done if he decides to die by the spear. appearing batteries were accorded When he prefers the rope, two of those something like their just measure of present place it about his neck and strangle him to death. A cut is then made in the breast to let the blood flow out. All those present sprinkle their faces and hands with the blood, believ ing that it will preserve them from evil, and bring them fortune.

The body, after this ceremony, is placed on a sled, which is drawn by a reindeer, to the "cremation hill," near the village. The neck of the animal is cut at once upon arrival at the place The body is stripped of clothing, is then cut in small pieces, and placed on the altar with the dead man or woman. During the cremation the mourners utter prayers to the spirits begging them to watch over those mortals still left on earth. This custom has been followed by the sect for cen turies.

Feathers Plucked by the Wind. The man with the wisp-broom goatee rossed his legs and remarked:

"I never seed such wind as we had the State of Kansas last summer." "Blow your barn away?" asked the landlord, sympathetically. "Not much. Barn blowed into the

ext county last April."

"House, mebbe?" "Lost the house 'long in June. Kited ver east about three miles, and lit in Cherry Creek, Didn't mind that so much," he continued, "got 'em back and anchored 'em again all right, but along about July 1 we got to havin' real breezy weather."

The landlord said nothing, and the group around the hotel stove prudently

followed his example. the stranger, after a reflective pause. "there come up the doggondest wind I lts body, unused for propulsion, or ever see in the State of Kansas. When even as rudders, and as little needed t began to blow my bantam rooster was just flapping his wings to crow.

"Did it blow the crow out of him?" nquired the stableman jocosely. "Gentlemen," said the man with the wisp-broom goatee impressively, not heeding the interruption, "before that bird had done crowing every livin feather on his body was blowed clean

"Leave the pinfeathers?" asked the

landlord, skeptically.
"Yes, sir. Left the pinfeathers, and in three minutes along came a streak f Knnsas lightning and singed that ooster clean.

There was an awkward pause in the group around the stove. The stable man looked around the stovepipe elbow to get a view of the stranger, says the Detroit Free Press.

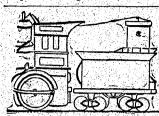
Work Their Way.

Some of the forty or lifty State agri-cultural colleges make special provison for students wishing to work their way through college. Such students work daily on the experimental college farm and receive current wages.
There are many free scholarships in these colleges, and board and lodging are cheap, so that a working student finds that his labor goes far toward paying his way. Tutoring pays better, however, and very clever men some times earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year in helping through their duller fellows. Such opportunities, however, are found only in the great colleges and are few. At one of these institutions one successful young lawyer, of New York City, is said to have earned \$2,000 in a single year tutoring while yet an undergraduate.

Wanted to Use It. "John," said the man who had been abused by the newspaper, "will you be using your football sult to-morrow?" "Why, of course," replied his son. "Well, hurry up and get through with it. going over to demand satisfaction of the editor, and I think maybe it'll be good idea for me to wear it."-Ex

The water of the Dead Sca yields about two nounds to the gallon of saline

A Louisiana Convict Invents a Bullet-Proof Tender Turret. Frank Ryan, a convict in the Louis lana State prison at Baton Rouge, has patented an invention for the preven tion of train robbers, which he says, is hound to revolutionize the express the years of 1891 and 1892 there were twenty-two trains robbed on the different roads throughout the United and that in nineteen of these the robbers boarded the engines and



A ROBBER-PROOF LOCOMOTIVE.

go with them to the express car. He adds: "It has always been conceded that anything to prevent these robber ies would come from the brain of a

The "Messenger Revolving Picket" is the name of this convict's patent, and it is an ingenious system to protect the engineers and firemen. It consists of a bullet-proof house on the back of the tender, in which an armed guard takes his place when the train pulls out from the depot. This house is made either of boiler plate or steel, and it does not exeed 500 pounds in weight. It can be detached from the tender at any time

The little house is about four feet in height, so as to allow a man to sit down in a comfortable position and yet not so high as to strike bridges or the tops of tunnels. In the front there is a door that is fastened on the inside with a bolt after the guard enters. There are portholes in the door and sides, which the guard can open at will, thus giving him a good view of the engine and of the country at large.

The picket house revolves like the tur ret of a man-of-war, and under each corner there is a roller. To fasten the picket house on the tender there is a ocket and four rings, and on the inside there are four chains with snaphooks which catch in the rings. The whole is held in place by a pivot in the center.

When the train is made up the express guard mounts the engine, exam ines the picket house and places his rifles, revolvers, etc., inside. When the train pulls out he enters and fusions the door and sitting down, lights a cigar and begins tokeep his eye out for train robbers.

When the train nears a water tank or station he covers the engineer, and it would take a man with more than or dinary nerve to attempt to board an en gine with a rifle barrel or a shot gun of the train being cut in two the engl neer could tell in a momont by the jumping of the reverse lever and by the motion. The guard could hand to the engineer and fireman each a rifle, and by backing up to the detached portion of the express train they could protect the express train.

Convict Ryan says of this patent: " claim for my invention that it affords complete protection for the enginee and fireman, with no danger to the guard unless it be that the engine is thrown from the track. With a deter mined man on the inside of the picket it would be an utter impossibility for an armed body of men to stop, dyna

mite and rob the express car.

Flying Under Water. When the penguin in the London Zoological Gardens is fed, the fish are thrown into the water, and the bird which cannot fly in air or swim on the surface of the water at once plunges in, and is transformed into a swift and beautiful creature, beaded with glob ules of quicksilver, where the air clings to the close feathers, and flying through the clear and waveless depths with arrowy speed and powers of turn-ing far greater than in any known form of aerial flight. The rapid and steady strokes of the wings are exactly "The 9th day of last July," continued similar to those of the air birds, while in its progress as those of a wild duck when on the wing. The twists and turns necessary to follow the active little fish are made wholly by the strokes of one wing and the cessation of movement in the other; and the fish are chased, caught, and swallowed without the slightest relaxation of speed, in a submarine flight which is quite as rapid as that of most birds which take their prey in midair.

The Cannon of Crimean Days. The cannon of Crimean Days were mounted on wooden carriages of the crudest construction; the recoil was not controlled, but merely limited by a controlled, but merely infinited by a stout breeching-rope. Elevation and training were given by moving the gun and carriage by common wooden handspikes, and the gun was run out, being loaded, by side tackles Every operation was performed by the simple and direct application of man ual labor, and the number of men told off to work a thirty-two pounder gun of not more than three tons weight was fourteen, and they all had hard work to perform. With the modern gun of more than double the weight just half the number of men are required. The gun captain, or number one, aims and fires, and, unassisted, elevates and trains the gun with the greatest ease and nicety up to tht moment of firing the gun runs out automatically after The only operation that re quires any expenditure of force is the actual leading of the gun, and that is reduced to a minimum.

Poor Business Instinct.
Irate Landiady—I want you to take
back that folding bed you sold me, and I want my money back. One of my boarders smothered to death in it and he owed me a week's board.

Furniture Dealer-Madame, you have no business sense. If you were in the habit of making your boarders pay a month in advance you would have been away ahead.-Cincinnati Tribune. Owes It to Others Literally,

"Blken modestly declares he owes the immense fortune he has accumulated all to others." "Yes, the money was made chiefly by

Bilken's failures in business."-Buffalo

NEGRO HEADDRESSES.

Mud Ornaments a Popular Fad Among the Africans.

The African puts ornaments in his hair as we more civilized mortals do, but his taste is different. For where we decorate with gold and silver pine and combs he proudly uses little balls and disks of clay, hanging to the end of his braided locks or long braided peard. Sometimes he plasters a great crescent-shaped lump of clay back of his head and one old prince, particu larly vain and loving of ornament, rolled his entire beard into a ball and so plastered it with mud that it nung a fancy how pleasant it must have been to wear a five-pound weight on one's chin! It would be a great discourager of conversation, for one certainly would not wish to lift that weight any oftener than was absolutely necessary. Some of the women with long bair

weave it over and around little reeds stuck in at right angles to the head, so that it finally looks like a grent straw hat or basket all around their faces, much like the old poke bonnets that our grandmothers used to wear. The ladies of the lower Congo, whose hair is more woolly than that of the other tribes, part their hair in three great thick locks, one on each ride of the face and one in front. These they wire, they then curve them until they look like cows' horns sticking out on



both sides and in front. The natives of Rua braid their hair in two or three long plaits right on top of the head. These they stiffen with clay until they stand upright exactly like the funny little horns the unsociable snail tucks out as he saunters along with his house

RENTED A CHILD TO BEG.

Pretended Blind Man Makes

Easy Living in New York. For many weeks past, persons who walked along Fifth avenue, in New York City, have seen a man wearing green goggles who played a wheezy organ, while a pretty, golden-haired little girl asked for alms. Many have been moved to pity when the bright-looking child has come up to them and pleaded that they give the poor old blind man (her father) a few pennies. On receiving the money the child alvays gives it to the blind man

Officers were sent to see the blind man the other day. The man's actions made them suspect that he was not altogether what he seemed, and lifting green goggles suddenly, they found the man had very good eyes. Man and



BEGGED WITH A BORHOWED CHILD.

girl were taken to the station house, here he described himself as Eugene

Bast, 32 years of age. The officers went to his house and discovered that Bast was a bachelor and it up.—New York Recorder. lived with his married brother, Lawnce L. Bast. The child was Mary like Her father Well, what is it. Harreman, 4 years of age, a daughter of Eva Harreman, who lived with the Basts. For her, Bast paid a regular monthly rental. Mrs. Harreman was arrested, and Bast, the little girl, and Harreman were arraigned. Bast did not even pretend that he was blind. He said that he had found begging very profitable, and had supported five persons comfortably. While all were standing before the bar, a bystander gave a penny to the little girl. She promptly gave it to Bast.

By Tradition and Usage.

It is rather a good thing, on the whole, to be a "reg'lar royal queen." Victoria's perquisites are valuable and numerous. Among the most curious is her right to every whole or sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings, and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her ward might be replenished with the whalelone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments. Every year a number of magnificent cashmere shawls are despatched to her from the kingdom of Cashmere. Every tailor holding a patent of "purveyor to her majesty," if he conforms to ancient, married, Miss Perkins? You are g tradition and usage, should present here ting to look like a "back number" with a silver needle each year. other class of royal purveyors is called upon to present to her annually a talecloth, while from other sources again she is entitled to an annual contribution of currycombs, fire tongs, scarlet ho siery, nightcaps, knives, lances and crossbows. These are only a few of the perquisites to which the queen is entitled by tradition and usage.

Hard Work. "Pop," said Farmer Corntossel's son, "here's a tramp at the back door says he wants work.'

"Wants work!" "That's what he says."

"Well, give 'im one o' them mince pies that wus baked fur Christmas and tell 'im ter eat it."-Washington Star. Distance shows the Coming Woman to be so unattractive that heaven alone

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DO-INGS HERE AND THERE.

and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable-The Week's Humor.

" Let Us All Laugh.

Mr. Brown-I've got a cold or something in my head. Mrs. Brown-It must be a cold. dear. I'm sure.-Judge. Hobbs-How is your furnace working this winter? Pitt-Like the mis-chief on warm days.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Baron-My former coachman was drunk every other day. Are you sober? Coachman-O, very often.-Filegende Blatter.

Since the fair sex took to wearing men's apparel the average brother and sister are bound together by a good many ties.—Buffalo Courier.

"Do you like golf?" asked the Phila delphia girl. "I'm really not sure whether I ever tasted any," the Chicago girl.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Bacon-It is terrible down at grease and twist until they look like | your boarding-house. You can never get any hot water. Mr. Bacon-Only we have soup, my dear.—Yonkers

Statesman. Robert (extending a cigar)-There is a cigar that I can recommend. George—Thanks; but I should prefer one that you would care to smoke yourself.

-Boston Transcript. Blinks (meditatively)-What a greedy world this is; the great majority of people always after money. Hardup

(sadly)-Yes; and a long way after it, too.—Buffalo Courier. "How could you conscientiously tell Miss Elder that she is the only woman you ever loved?" "It is a fact. Com-pared to her, the others were mere

girls."-Boston Budget. They say when Cupid aims his darts, He rarely ever misses;

Vet when he shoots at woman's heart. Tis then he makes the Mrs. Syracuse Post.

"So Rusher has got a tob at last, eh? I wonder is it that one with the sleeping car company?" "I guess not. At least he told me he'd struck a comfortable berth."-Buffalo Courier. Johnny (who has jammed his finger)

ny, you shouldn't say that. Johnny— You'd oughter hear my papa when he hurts hisself!-Boston Transcript. Lillie-Why did you speak to that horrid fellow in the car? Weren't you

-Plague take it! Teacher-Oh, John-

afraid it would affect your standing? Millie-Not a bit. He never offered a girl a seat in his life.—The Sketch. "Mrs. Goodsense is going to start a dress reform movement here. What do you think of it?" "Mercy! I had

never noticed that her figure was so bad as all that."—Chicago Inter Ocean. Insurance agent-Any poetry in your family? Poet—Why, yes—that is—I
;—"Insurance agent—Sorry you mentioned it. There are some risks the company won't take.-Atlanta Consti-

tution. "Which do you think is correct?" asked the studious young woman, would rather go home, or I had rather go home?" "Neither," replied Cholly Nairgo. "I'd rather stay here."—Wash-

Witherby—I forgot my latch-key last night, and when I came home I couldn't, get in, so I had to wait until the family got up. Plankington-How long was it. old man? About half an hour?-New York World. Primus-Dalton's sight has become

strangely affected, poor fellow. He sees everything double. Secundus— By Jove! I'm glad you mentioned it. I owe him a pound, and I'll tender him this half sov.—Tit-Bits. Jones-Why don't you go to work

and earn a living? Smith-What's the use? I tried it once for a very little while and no sooner did I earn a dollar than I had to spend it. So I gave Her young man-I-I-I, sir, would

goung man? Why don't you stop mumbling? What have you got in mouth? Her young man-I-I'm afraid it's my heart, sir.-Pearson's Weekly. First Vassar girl-He said he could not live without me; that I was, in short, a sine qua non. Second Vassar girl—And you said— First Vassar girl—Well, I gave him to understand

that he was not exactly persona non grata.-Harlem Life. Judge-I understand the plaintiff is suing for a horse. Attorney—Yes, your honor, but there seems to be a hitch about the evidence. Judge-Well, you can't saddle the responsi-

bility on the court. Let the case proceed.—Atlanta Journal. "Mr. Bluffly," she said, graciously, you are one of the most original men have met in ever so long. Kon Inven't said a single word about the weather. "No," he replied, with a tinge of regret in his voice, "I couldn't in the presence of ladies.-Washington Star.

The Colonel (with ostentatious mod-esty)—Yes, I did kill some small bears when out West. Mrs. Kaustik (who had heard his tales too often)-Nonsense. You should say "big bears." They've been growing ever since you killed them.-Chicago Record.

Married man-Why don't you get married, Miss Perkins? You are getwill soon be an old maid. Miss Perkins-If I were as easy to please as your wife was, I would have been marrid long ago.—Boston Home Journal.

Mistress-I don't know what I am to do, Bridget, unless you get up earlier. Breakfast is never on the table when Mr. Smith is ready for it. Bridget-1 don't know, mum, unless you can pre-yall upon Mr. Smith to have his breakfast an hour later.—Boston Transcript.

Willie Dazzle-Weally, Miss Black, I dawneed so vigowously in that last waltz that my head feels dwedfully light. Miss B.—That's startling. I supposed that sensation was so common with you that you had long since ceased to be annoyed by it.—Pittsburg

Of course we don't know what it is to pass a night in the tomb, but we have slept in a spare bed-room.

Dispatch.

Also Played Leading Roles with Booth, Barrett and Thorne. (From the St. Louis Chronicle.)

One of the most conspicuous figures in the Stageland of America to-day is John W. Norten. Born in the seventh ward of New York city forty-six years ago, the friends of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chaufrau. We find Keene as the first of the word of the word of his youth were Thomas W. Keene and Frank Chaufrau. We find Keene a star at the age of 25 and Norton in the flower of early manhood, the leading man for Edwin Booth at the famous Winter Garden Theater. He was started with Lawrence Barrett early in the Tow, and alternated the leading roles with Charles Thorne at the Varlety Theater in New Orleans. Early in the Centennial year, in Louisville, Norton met our Mary Anderson, then a fair young girl who aspired for stage fame, took her under his guidance and, as everybody knows, led her to fame. Mr. Norton is now the proprietor of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis, the Du Quesue Theater, Pittsburg, and one of the stockholders in the American Extravaganza Company.

One afternoon early in June he hobbled into his New York office on Broadway and encountered his business manager, George McManus, who had also been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that McManus had been a rheumatic sufferer for two years. Norton was surprised that McManus had keene a sufficient of the Williams' Pink Pills. "I'was encouraged by Mr. McManus' with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "I'was encouraged by Mr. McManus cure, and as a last resort tried the Pink Pills myself," said Mr. Norton to a Chronicle reporter. "You have known me for five years, and know how I have suffered. Why, during the summer of 1893 I was on my back at the Mullamphy Hospital, in this city, four weeks. I was put on the old system of dieting, with a view to clearing those acidulous properties in my blood that medical theorists say is the cause of my rheumatism. I left the hospital feeling stronger, but the first dump weather brought with it those exercuenting pains in the legs and back. It was the same old trouble. After sitting davn for a st

After a courtship of two hours James Wood and Miss Mary Stewart were married recently near Youngstown, O.

Rev. Dr. Parker

Is the beloved pastor of the Universalist Church at Fargo, N.D., and has also been a pastor in Providence, R. I., New York City and Troy, N.Y. He says: "I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood

purifier, and I have good reason for this opinion. I am now so years of age. Four years ago I was afflicted with rheumatism in my back and limbs so badly that it was impossible for me to get my usual sleep at night. I had just partially recov ered from the grip. weight 40 lbs. My appetite was poor, and I felt languid

and weak. In fact, J. N. Parker, D. D. I was in a very diderful cures produced by Hood's Sarsaparilla I resolved to give it a trial. I followed the di-

Hood's spille Cures

ished my appetite was restored. I felt invigorated and strong. My rheumatic difficulty had entirely disappeared. I cannot but think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. N. PARKER.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.



Lvdia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

CURES ALL Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinel Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permaneutly cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LENN, MASS. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

WALTER BAKER & CO. PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alka-les or other Chemicals or Dyes are

BOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & OO. DORCHESTER, MASS. Ely's Gream Balm Price 50 Cents.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Grand Rapids Loses an Excellent Citizen-Sensation in the Arnold Case at -Battle Creek-Ugly Old Rip, at Richland, Kills Himself.

Isaac M. Turner Dead. Hon. Isaac M. Turner, of Grand Rap-is, died at Providence hospital in Washington. He had gone from Grand Rap lds to appear for Representative George F. Richardson before the House Commit-tee on Elections, but was attacked with vertigo the night of his arrival. Mr.

tee on Elections, but was attacked with vertigo the night of his arrival. Mr. Turner was a fine example of a self-made man. He was born in Cumberland. In the north of England, in 1851, and came to America when 17 years old, locating in Shelby County, Ill. For ten years he worked as a farm laborer, and studying Blackstone by candle light to fit himself for the bar. In 1878 he took a year's course at the Michigan University, and then located at Grand Rapids, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and ne was admirted to the par. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and served two terms, making an unprecedented record in the matter of convictions. As the law partner of Postmaster T. M. Carroll he became a prominent figure among Western Michigan attorneys, and was just entering into the prime of a suc-cessful career when the disease which resulted in his death manifested itself. For months he kept himself alive by sheer force of will seemingly. He was an un-swerving Democrat, and was elected to several local offices. Despite his busy life and early hard knocks, he became a fine classical scholar, and was especially enthusiastic in Shakespercan studies. He leaves a widow and two children. A special meeting of the Kent County bar took action upon his death.

Wife Is Shot Twice. Joseph Graut, of Richland, has not borne a good name in the neighborhood for months. He has quarreled with his neighbors, he has displayed his crossgrained nature in more ways than one, and the other day he capped the climax of ugliness and ill-temper by three revolver shots. After he had eaten his breakfast he grambled that it did not suit him. His wife went about her household du-His wife went about her household duties unsuspecting. While she was making the bed in the single bedroom of their little cottage home he stepped behind her and brought on a quarrel by untempered denunciation. At length he said: "This code it; I'm going to kill you." Then he drew a revolver and fired. The lists shot took effect in her hand and spattered blood over the counterpane of the bed she was making. Again he pulled the trigger, and at the second shot his wife. sne was making. Again he pulled the trigger, and at the second shot his wife, fell across the bed with blood flowing from her head. He supposed that he had killed her, and then he turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet into his brain, dying almost instantly. Mrs. Grantie not fetall into was. Grant is not fatally injured.

Chicora Memorial Services. Memorial services for the men lost on the Chicora were held at Yores' Opera House in Benton Harbon, Sunday after-noon. The services were conducted by the pastors of all the churches. By spe-cial invitation President J. H. Graham and Secretary F. A. Hobbs and fifty emand secretary F. A. Hobbs and arty em-ployes of the Graham & Morton Com-pany marched in a body to the hall. The front seats were occupied by relatives of the men lost with the boat. The stage was decorated with black and white buntwas decorated with black and white bint-ing dotted with rosettes and flags. A large picture of the Chicora was sus-pended above the platform. Fifteen hun-dred people attended the service.

Adam Arnold Under Arrest. Adam Arnold Under Arrest.

The arrest of Adam Arnold, accused of murdering his son George, whose body was found in the river near Battle Creek, and who had been missing for six weeks, followed the arrest of his hired man, Leak. Other members of the Arnold household may also be placed in jail until after the inquest is concluded. The the-ory is that during a quarrel Arnold struck his son an unintentionally fatal blow. The coroner's jury has not given a verdict for murder, but officials have decided to lock Arnold up until after the conclusion of the inquest.

Sudden Death of a Farmer Anton Thompson, a farmer aged G3 years, living northeast of Mt. Morris, dropped dead. It was the third apoplec-

Record of the Week. The total amount allowed Jackson mail carriers for overtime is \$11,128.74.

The Senate committee that investigated Jackson prison found things in ship-shape South Haven people report that the peach buds in that vicinity have not been

The J. L. Stevenson Carriage Company. of Port Huron, has filed a chattel mort-gage for \$7,851.03 in favor of creditors. Five Alpena saloonkeepers got it in the neck, their fines ranging from \$100 to \$200 apiece. Some may have to go to

Thorwald Peterson, of Manistee, who forged \$8,000 worth of checks on the Man-istee and Grand Rapids Railroad, got five years in Jackson.

A Sunday school evangelist of Grand Rapids scored both the reporters and public schools. Whether he was in favor of any kind of education he did not state.

James Morris, a farmer living near Battle Creek, was arrested for shooting his son. While Morris was abusing his wife, it is alleged, the lad tried to keep his father from beating his mother and was shot for interfering.

Northport, which, as the name implies s way up north, boasts that the therm

eter linsn't been below zero this winter, while the harbor has been entirely free of ice. Indeed, from the high hills of Leelanaw County little or no ice can be een anywhere. Mrs. Charles Phelps, of Alamo, was

shot through the leg by the accidental discharge of a rifle in George Campbell's hands. She died while the leg was being A. I. Tibble and wife, of Lowell, went riding six miles into the country, taking their baby with them. Arriving home, they found the baby dead. Too many

wraps had smothered it. The Campbell House at Bay City, a three story brick, was damaged by fire about \$8,000. Shivering guests in the early evening sent their baggage and themselves down the fire escapes.

Belleville once had a blacksmith named Arthur Savage. Over the door of his shop was the unique sign, "A savage blacksmith."

A 3-year-old daughter of Amos Caster, of Flint, choked on something and strangled to death before medical aid could be

Francis Z. Jelsh, of Clayton, sold Geo.
A. Smith a piece of land. On the land
was a lot of sawdust that might have been with the land; Jelsh replied not by a jug-ful. So they went to law, and Jelsh re-plevined the stuff. Smith's attorney fee, about \$30; Jelsh's, \$20; sawdust still

A man named Wind has blown into the Ontonugon jail. Larceny.

They sock it to 'em in Alpena, too. One law-brenking saloonkeeper was fined \$200 and another \$150. William Whipple, of Ithaca, tried to find out the age of a horse by counting its teeth. He has three fingers less than he

Mrs. Carouthers, 88 years old, who lived slone on a small farm in the wilderness in Arenac County, was found frozen to death.

The owners of the Eagle block at Marshall are contemplating remodeling the building from the second floor up into

first-class opera house. Mackinaw City is in the throes of a mu nicipal war. The village Council has been spending money right and left and there none left in the treasury.

The ball ground at Grand Haven is called the pest house grounds. It occupies the site where, years ago, Grand Haven smallpox patients were buried. Charles Parker, known as Leopold,

minstrel who once ranked with Dock-stader and others, is in Jackson jail, al-most a total wreck from alcohol. A Cheboygan lad put his tongue against a cold coupling pin just for fan. They had to take the coupling pin home stuck to the boy's tongue. There was a surgical operation, but the boy is still eating

Christopher Bissinger, employed in the Detroit Chamber of Commerce building, was instantly killed by being struck on the head by an elevator. Bissinger's neck was broken, his skull crushed and his jaw fractured in two places. _

The hut of Eric Burg, the Muskegor

hermit, who for many years has made his home on the bleak shore of Lake Musker gon, burned het night. Eric shed no tears, but put his woodshed in order and lay down to pleasant dreams. James Battle, chief of the Detroit fire department since 1860, was retired on half pay and Assistant Chief James R.

Ellioft succeeds him. Chief Battle has been sick for two years and Elliott has been at the head of the department. Mrs. Catherine Dewitt, of Grand Rap-ids, and some of her relatives had not been living together very harmoniously Last night she received a letter sharply

criticising her for her treatment of her son's wife. While rending the letter the old lady died. The steamer George E. Stone lies at the dock at Port Huron, with 85,000 bushels of corn, which has become heated and will have to be unloaded at once. Stone came from Chicago. A leaking pipe started the trouble. The W. F. Sauber is also troubled with a heated cargo of 90,000 bushels of corn, due to the spilling of a fire extinguisher.

The Circuit Court at Grand Rapids made a decision which is a victory for Great Commander Boynton, of the Mac-cubees. Some time ago he appointed a commission to investigate Valley City Tent, of Grand Rapids, for its conduct in connection with the Boughton trouble of a few months ago. The tent immediately applied to the court for a mandanus to restrain the commission from proceeding and on Monday the court refused to issu the writ as requested. The investigation will now go on.

George Pike, of Port Huron, is a happy man. For twenty years he has been trying to get a pension, only to be rebuffed with the assertion that he was a deserter. While in the hospital during the war, suffering from a serious wound he received a letter that his wife had cloped with another man and fled to Mar-quette. Forgetful of his obligation to the Government, he went to Marquette at once, only to find the bad news confirmed. The Government ordered him to return, but he had no money and could not do so. Now the charge of desertion has been set aside and a pension granted.

The funeral of Isaac M. Turner at Grand Rapids was so largely attended that the doors had to be closed. The services were conducted by the Rev. Allen W. Gould, of Chicago, and Dr. Campbell Fair. When the ministers had concluded Mrs. Turner entered the room unattended and unexpected. Taking a position at the head of the coffin, she, for half an hour, spoke of the virtues of the dead. She spoke eloquently and from the heart, yet, while many in the room were in tears, she did not show emotion until near the close She was in tears as she retired from the room to prepare for the ride to the ceme-

February crop report says: In reply to the question, "Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause?" 192 cor-respondents in the southern counties an-swer "yes" and 295 "no," in the central counties 34 answer "yes" and 142 "no," and in the northern counties 8 answer "yes" and 90 "no." The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in January is 1,061,838, and in the six months August-January 7,206,941, which is 1,952,071 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year. At twenty elevators and mills from which reports have been received there was no when marketed during the month. The condition of live stock averages from 93 to 97 per cent., comparison being with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condi-

Samuel Graham, captain of Ypsilant Hose Company 2, was arrested, charged with incendiarism. For the last cighteer months fires, destroying vacant houses and outbuildings, have been frequent on the East Side, and the fact that Captain Graham's men were always ready to respond caused some suspicion, which the result Charles M. Walker, a former min-ute-man of the fire department, was taken into custody and made a full confession implicating Captain Graham and Fire-man Archie Harrison. The mysterious fires ceased several weeks ago, when the department was reorganized and Graham became the recipient of a monthly salary, and the system of paying firemen by the hour for work performed was abolished.

Owosso is a town of less than 10,000 people, yet it is to have a five-story office building that would be a credit to a city of 100,000. Masons will occupy the top

One of Jerome Davis' horses at Standish wandered into the Methodist Church basement, was locked in, lived on piety for three days and wasn't a bit hungry

when released.

Deputy Sheriff Bernager, of Lapeer, was in Bay City and arrested Edward and Gustave Mugglebury for alleged burglary in Lapeer. The men were acciglary in Lapeer. The men dentally met upon the street.

Alpena citizens seem to be in favor of municipal ownership of the water works system of the city, and a committee has been appointed by the Council to see how much the owners of the plant will sell for.

President William Ball and Directors Fifield, Butterfield, Young and Hine, of the State Fair Association, consulted with a committee of the West Michigan

The Mexican Shark Industry. Sometimes Mexicans catch four or five sharks in the day, sometimes only one or two-their luck depends on the senson of the year. In the hot summer months, a run of man-easting sharks from the south reinforces the common local species known as "sun sharks." These assume larger proportions than the harmless local variety and furnish a greater supply of oil; but all the year round Francisco is ure of a constant supply of one kind or another. He laid their livers on a little platform in the sun, which renders out the oil, causing it to drip slowly into a barrel be neath. From a single liver he obtained from a gailon to five gailons. The last amount was, of course, taken from the large man-eaters; but no shark was too

small for him to cut up. It was all fish that came to Francis co's net, or, rather, line. When he had filled a barrel with the oil, he nailed down the head and set it to one side to wait until he had a supply of several hundred gallons. This cargo he loaded like the surfboat-and sailed away north to the town of San Diego, in Southern California, the nearest of any size belonging to the United States. There he got rid of it to a Yankee merchant for 50 cents, or two shillings, a

The dried dorsal fins, tied up in bun dles, he sold to the representative of Chinese firm for future sale to his fel low-countrymen, by whom they are esteemed as a great table delicacy. Oc casionally, even the skin itself found a ready sale, for it is made into "shagreen," and used by cabinet-makers, who appreciate its fine rough inner surface, considering that it gives a su perior finish to the harder and more valuable woods than the finest sand paper. And the backbones? They, too are source of revenue. Of the many exquisite walking sticks favored by the American and Mexican swells on the Pacific coast, none are more beautiful than those made of this material.

The Keystone of the Arch In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not merely muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the oody, such as digestion, secretion of the bile, action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood. Nothing more actively and thor-oughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the renowned tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stoniach Bitters and regulator. Hostetter's Stoniach Bilters. The result of its use is a speedy cain in attength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being strengthened—that one is laying up a store of vitality against the unavoidable draughts which old age makes upon the system. The fortifying influence of the Bilters constitute it a reliable safeguard against malarla; then the state of the constitute of t

Houses in Canton.

The buildings on each side of the treet rarely exceeded twenty feet in height. They were one-storied structures as a rule. Sometimes there was a distinct upper story, but there the ground floor had but a low headway. Frequently balconies ran round inside the open stalls which served as shops and a half upper floor or loft stretched behind; in fact, when the shops were open, the whole front of the houses were taken away. Generally from the eaves of the buildings light bamboo structures were carried across the streets, and hung with grass matting. Sometimes, however, they were more elaborately covered with a substitute

Who Wins the \$300? Mho Wina the \$300?

A novel way to obtain a suitable name for their great, yes, wonderful new oats, has been adopted by the John A. Salzer Seed Co. They offer \$300 for a name for their new oats; their catalogue tells all about it. Farmers are enthusiastic over the oat, claiming 200 bushels can be grown per acre right along. You will want it.

right along. You will want it. Farmers report six tons of hay from Salzer's Meadow Mixtures; 112 bushels corn per acre in a dry season, and 1,161 bushels potatoes from two acres. If You Will Cut This Out and Send It

per cent. arc cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lings, severe lingering 'cough with copions expectoration, (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codliver oil and its fifthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully fried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address Wont.'s Dispensed and Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer-Sced Co., La Crosse, Wis., you get free their manmoth catalogue and a pack-age of above \$300 Prize Oats. CNU

Rubber.

India rubber is recovered from shoes by treating with dilute sulphuric acid and afterward steaming the finely ground product under a pressure of six atmospheres. The steaming process seems to effect a devulcanization by oxidation.

How's This i offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for ase of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O, We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Wastr & Trulax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDINO, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

White clothing is cool because it reing is warm because it absorbs both

There is no wisdom in having a man to watch a bank who believes that stenling chickens is right.

Worth Its Weight in Gold. worth its Weight in Gold.
According to a letter to the Sterling
Remedy Co., of Chicago, from N. P.
Dunaway, of Wesson, Miss., one box of
No-to-bac, which he purchased of his
druggist, completely cured him of the
tobacco habit.

California Liars Knocked Out.

We have some very stalwart and able-bodied prevaricators in California, and our editors generally rank high as picturesque and painstaking hyperbolists of rare merit. But we en masse, haul down our flag and lift onr combined sombrero to Mr. Ananias Munchausen, who controls the high des-tinies of the Northwest Horticulturist, of Tacoma and Seattle. That great organ of truth says:

"The State of Washington has the soil and climate for growing to perfection all kinds of tropical fruits, from the most tender varieties of grapes to the hardest kinds of apples, and the entire State taken as a fruit growing section, has but few equals."

Now if the good brother will but clab-

orate a trifle, and point out the limits of the pine apple belt in his State, and with a committee of the West Michigan Fair Association relative to a consolidation of interests for the year and a union exhibition in Grand Rapids. The State Association was willing to lease the West Michigan grounds and pay rent, but the latter invisted the only way was a union fair by both associations. No conclusion for the entire year, and furnished at half price.—California Fruit Grower. editor of the Pasadena Star for an embossed prevaricator's license, good for the entire year, and furnished at

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome Why should not every housekeeper avail herself

of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble? Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift

or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

Corean Sports.

eople of villages and districts to ascer

tain which would be the luckier. Kites

were used as scapegoats, being released with inscriptions to the effect that they

were carrying away misfortune. Mere

games nossess a decidedly ethnic character, and their study promises to fur

THE ONWARD MARCH

aish conclusions of some importance.

Windmills

Curator Stuart Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has gath-Practical irrigation by the use of windmills has been demonstrated in ered together the finest collection of several States, and the subject is being games ever made in the world, has discussed by scientists and boards of study of Corean sports. The Chinese games are all marked by a literary is scarce, will solve the problem of droughts, and permit the farmer to popularity in this country, having been played long ago by Corean school chilceases to exist there will be more ferdren. A number of their games, he detilizers used and larger crops grown. concepts. Many of the childish sports | FREE TO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORhad originally a serious divinistic or explatory significance. The tug-ofwar, for instance, was played by the

ocket Guide and Map of Boston, the Convention City.

The Pasenger Department of the Big Four Route has issued a very convenient and attractive Pocket Guide to the City of Boston which will be sent free of charge to all members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor who will send three 2-cent stamps to cover mailing charges to the undersigned. This Pocket Guide should be in the hands of every member of the society who contemplates attending the fourteenth annual convention, as it shows the location of all Depots, Hotels, Churches, Institutions, Places of Amusement, Promineut Buildings, Street Car Lines, Etc., Etc., MrcCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager, Big Four Route, Cincinnati, Ohio. Convention City.

Useful Celluloid. Among the many uses to which cel-uloid is now put is the making of ewelers' ring trays. A ring of white relvet lasts ordinarily but a single sea son; carefully as it may be handled it is sure to get soiled. A celluloid tray can be cleaned, and it lasts for years; here are thousands of them in use. 1,000 Bu. Potatoes Per Aore-

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited be you'd reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated beginning from Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Out this out and send 5c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great seed book and sample of Giant Spurry.

Do not paper the walls of a small oom with a paper of dark ground and large pattern, but use papers showing small patterns and grounds of retiring

Health in Your Vest Pocket! A box of Ripans Tabules can be stowed way in your vest pocket. It costs you ally 50 cents, and may save you as many ollars' worth of time and doctor bills.

The devil is not wasting any ammunition on the man who is stepping over little duties looking for something big

IF IN NEED OF A REMEDY for a Sore Throat, or a Bad Cough or Cold, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great helpfulness in all Lung and Throat troubles.

Paruguay, Peru, Uruguay and Persis are the countries possessing the small-est telegraphic facilities.

FOR Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 57 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

The estimated population of the

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache.

ST. JACOBS OIL safe, sure, prompt.

"The More You Say the Less People Remember." One Word With You,

SAPOLIO

Coughs and Colds,

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, General Debility and all forms of Emaciation are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

Consumptives always find great relief by taking it, and consumption is often cured. No other nourishment restores strength so quickly and effectively.

Weak Babies and Thin Children are made strong and robust by Scott's Emulsion when other forms of food seem to do them no good whatever.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmoncolored wrapper. Refuse cheap substitutes! Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Drugglets. 50 cents and \$1.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.



My heart is very sad to-night. Unrest is in the air, I cannot tell just what it is, Dyspepsia or despair.

-Washington Star.

A • Ripans • Tabule will dispel it.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most accentable and olease

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Byrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

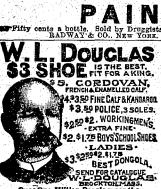
accept any substitute if offered.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick on nervous), toothscho, neuraliza, rheumatism, lumbaso, pains
and weakness in the hack spine or ktineys,
pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of
the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and "its continued use for a few
days effect a permanent cure.

The instantly stops the most excruciating
pains, allays inflammation and cures concestions, whether of the lunes, stemach bowels,
or other glands or mucous membranes.

STOPS



W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our shoes are equally satisfactory All our snots are equany satisfactoring the period of the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and sit. Their wearing qualities are unanupaseed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sol From \$ it to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK. 27 KILBY ST., BOSTOR.



ENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Lato Principal Examiner U.S. Ponison Bureau, 3yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty sinos.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CINES WHERE ALL EISE FAILS.
But Cough Syrup, Trace Good, Use
In time, Sold by druggists.

EXPENSIVE TO TRIFLE WITH YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL.

Two Lives Sacrificed Through Miscon struction of Train Orders-Michigan Tax Sales May Not Stund the Courts The Outlook for Business.

Nealey Goes to Jail. Between straw hondsmen and the efforts of his relatives, Howard K. Cavelle, alias H. C. Kimball, remains uncaptured at Chicago. His bondsman, Joseph A. Nesley, is doing a lot of hard thinking in a cell in the survival. a cell in the county jail. He is identical with the man who was so eager to fur-nish bonds for prisoners in Judge Chet-lain's State court, and scheduled a mythi-cal six-story flat at 5762 South Leavitt street in the Federal Court. When Judge Grosscup informed him after a formal Grosscup informed him after a formal investigation that he would be held to the Federal Grand Jury in the sum of \$10,000, Mr. Nealey replied: "I have my bondsmen here now and will furnish that bond at once." Turning to Commissioner Humphrey, who sat with him on the hearth Judge Grosseup remarked: "The bench, Judge Grosscup remarked: Commissioner will take pains to see that this bond is a good one." Two well-dressed men, who had nodded to Nealey when they entered the court, and had started toward the Clerk's desk, gave a frightened look at Judge Grosscup and went precipitously out of the court-room, and ten minutes later Nealey was on his way to the county jail.

Two Killed. Thirteen Injured. The Texas express and a through cat-tle train on the Santa Fe collided in Dead the train on the Santa Fe collided in Dead Man's Cut, five miles south of Guthrie, O. T., at midnight Saturday. The passenger engineer jumped and saved his life, as did the freight fireman. Freight Engineer Charles Upleby jumped, but his head struck the rocky side of the cut and he was killed. Passenger Fireman Patrick Coldron was caught in the cab and sended so badly he died. Both engines scalded so badly he died. Both engines, baggage and mail cars, and half a dozen freight cars were denolished. Seventy head of stock were killed. The passenger coaches did not leave the track and no passengers were budly injured. The wreck was caused by a misinterpretation of orders by the freight engineer, who thought he was to pass the passenger ut Guthrie instead of at Seward, two miles

DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN SPAIN

Several Cities Have Been Inundated by the Rapidly Rising Rivers. The River Segura, which flows through the Spanish provinces of Murcia and Alicante into the Mediterraneun, has over cante into the Mediterraneun, has over-flowed its banks, and considerable dum-age has been done at many places. A portion of the city of Oriheula, in Ali-cante, is inundated, and the railway from there to the City of Alicante, the capital of the province, is submerged, The River Tagus is also rising, and the town of Aranjuez, about thirty miles southeast of Madrid, where there was a royal palace, is threatened with inunda-tion. The royal residence itself is in danger of being reached by the water.

IN THE WAY OF TRADE.

Chesp Farm Products and Restricted

Productions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Another week's exports of gold and withdrawals from the treasury gold and withdrawals from the treasury have been almost entirely stopped by the contract for purchases of gold from Messrs. Belmont and Morgan. For the moment business only walts to know whether sales of American securities and withdrawals of gold from the treasury have been lastingly stopped by the rehave been lastingly stopped by the remarkable increase of confidence. The two obstacles which block the path just-now are exceeding cheapness of farm products and restricted operations in the industries. There has been no gain in prices of farm products on the whole.'

To Test the Legality of Tax Sales. Hollis H. Brooks, of Grand Rapids, holds a tax title deed, for which he paid \$86.60, upon the Boynton flats, estimated in value at \$50,000, and upon this deed demands possession of the property. Cornelius Clark, as a trustee of a mortgage upon the property, began suit to have this deed set aside, and in doing so attacks the entire tax sales in Kent County for 1890 and also the validity of the tax rolls, alleging gross errors and irregularities in

Negro Wins in an Oratorical Contest Of four competitors in the oratorical Eagleson, one of two colored students in the college, took the first honors. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln." Preston E. Engleson is the son of a barber. He will represent Bloomington at the State oratorical contest at Indianapolis. The other contestants were J. C. Faris. C. E. Compton and W. V. Payne

Boiler Explosion Kills Two A large boiler exploded in the Cobb sawmill, two miles west of Towanda, Pa. Theodore Pencil, fireman, and John Mack, a teamster, were instantly killed, and Frank Myers, a mill hand, fatally in

Violated Ten-Hour Law. At Brooklyn the grand jury presented indictments against Benjamin Norton, president of the Atlantic Railway Company, and Superintendent Daniel J. charging them with violation of

Opposes Sale of Paupers. The Missouri Senate has gone on record as opposed to the old vagrancy law under which counties have been disposing at public sale of convicted vagrants. It has passed a bill repealing that section of the law and leaving cities and towns the right

to punish vagrants only by imprisonment To Repeal Sugar Duty. The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to report favorably the House bill repealing the one-tenth of a cent discriminating duty on sugar imported from bounty producing countries.

Home for Children Burned

The West Chester temporary home, on Oth street, White Plains, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. The building con tained 200 children, ranging from 1 to 15 years of age, besides a dozen teachers and nurses. The little ones were sound asleep, but they were removed safely.

Nebraska Farmers Rob Cars At Kearney, Neb., about fifty farmers, with half as many teams, broke into car loaded with relief provisions and commenced helping themselves. The County Commissioners tried to stop them, but could not, and after they started to drive away they were brought back by

Deaha Gets a Job.

Deaha Breckinridge, son of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, has been appointed income tax collector of the Lexington, Ky., district by Collector Shelby, father of Colonel Breckinridge's law part-

HONOR TO A PATRIOT.

Lincoln Day Being Generally Ob-served Throughout Chicago. Never before Tuesday has Chicago so generally observed Lincoln's birthday. A ominon and widespread impulse of patri common and wisespired in every hand and fitting observance of the occasion in eloquent addresses and patriotic music gave expression to the veneration of the people of every section of the city for the idolized Lincoln. A large number of promi nent business houses gave their employers a holiday. In this nurticular the city under orders from Mayor Hopkins, set a good eximple. With the exception of the police and fire departments, practically all city employes were granted a holiday. Public and private schools throughout the city with one accord devoted the day to exercises best calculated to impress upon the pupils who participated the exalted character and services of the martyred President. The most extensive exercises however, were those held in the evening at the Auditorium by the Cook County cabinet of the National Union and at the Marquette Club banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Henry Watterson, the brilliant Kentucky orator and journalist, delivered the Auditorium address, and the great hall was filled to its utmost capacity

BONDSMEN PAID UP.

Rufus Ramsey's Estate Wrecked by

the Henry Sciter Failure.
When Rufus Ramsay, who died sud-lenly at Carlyle three months ago, sup-osedly of heart disease, went into the State Treasury two years ago he was thought to be the richest man in Southern Illinois. Now his estate is completely wrecked. Within a week over \$500,000 in claims against it have been filed, but the most startling is that of the five Chicago bankers who were his sureties as State Treasurer. When Henry Wulff succeeded the dead man he found everything in shape, and the cash was verified to a cent. But it transpires that the bondsmen of the dead ex-treasurer had made good a shortage of \$363,539.52. This shortage was accessioned by advinces shortage was occasioned by advances made from the State funds to Henry made from the State funds to Henry Seiter, the wrecked Lebanon banker. The Ramsny estate holds notes signed by Seiter for \$244,000. To secure this col-lateral is held which if forced on the market would fall short about \$185,000. The total claims filed to date against the Ramsny estate show a total indebtedness of nearly \$500,000, with assets that will probably reach \$200,000: The State has not lost a cent, but Carlyle creditors are sure to suffer heavily.

BAD FIRE AT JOBS, OHIO,

Morris Coal Company's Great Hopper
Burned—800 Men Made Idie.
The Morris Coal Company's coal hopper, engine room and machinery, and
several Hocking Valley coal cars were
destroyed by fire at Jobs, Ohio, Wednesday. The fire originated in the weigh
office, and its supposed to have been ignited by an electric wire not properly insulated. The fire extinguishing facilities were
inndeenate. The capacity of the hopper ed. The are extinguishing facilities were inadequate. The capacity of the hopper was 243 cars per day. Eight hundred men will be deprived of employment, with no prospect of securing work elsewhere, which, with the existing suffering of miners in the valley on account of depressed business and conflicts of one kind or another among coal workers, makes the situ-

ation assume a more appalling phase. INDIAN POLICE INDICTED.

other among coal workers, makes the situ-

Prisoner Refused to Come Alive, So

They Filled Him with Lead.
The United States grand jury at Deadwood has found indigtments for murder
against Captain Straighthead and seven nembers of the Indian police force of the Cheyenne Indian agency, for the murder of William Fielder, interpreter at the agency. The agent, Major Lillibridge, had sent the police out to arrest Fielder and with instructions to bring him in without fail. The police followed their instructions to the letter. Fielder refused to come alive, so they filled him full of holes and brought him in dead.

MURDERED BY TRAMPS.

F. W.Smith, an Arizona Farmer, Sho and Killed in His House.

Frank W. Smith, a prosperous Phoenix, A. T., farmer, was murdered at midnight at his own door. He and his wife were aroused by two men entering their room. Smith jumped up, grasped a chair, and had driven the burglars to the porch when one of them drew a revolver and fired. one of them drew a revolver and fired. The bullet penetrated Smith's heart and he fell back in his wife's arms dead. Ben Earl, A. Johnson and Tommy McDonald, tramps, are under arrest, suspected of the

Duty Brings Them Death. Not since the big fire of November, 1889, has Lynn, Mass., witnessed a conflagra-tion with such terrible results as occurred in the Munroe street district Wednesday night. This region, because it was main-ly covered with old wooden firetraps, has been the dread of the city for years. That dread was realized in a full measure of horror when the lives of five firemen wer-rendered as a sacrifice and sixteen other were injured, seven of them fatally. Two men are also missing. The destruction of property included four wooden blocks and the gutting of a new brick building, but the destruction of life is the sad consequence that makes the fire a catastro phe. The firemen were at work upon wooden block owned and occur by William Henry Hutchinson, wholesale and retail hardware dealer. Paints, oil and varnish were in the building in large quantities and also ammunition in powder and cartridges. Suddenly there came a collapse of the wooden walls. The killed and injured firemen were on the roof and on ladders when the building collapsed,

and they were buried beneath the debris. Eating Their Horses. Albuquerque, N. M., dispatch: Rev. S. C. Snyder, of the Navajo agency at Fort C. Snyder, of the Navajo agency at Fort Defiance, says the Indians are having a hard time to exist this winter. Their wool crop was hardly worth shipping, and they raised so grain last year. They are eating their horses, of which they have great herds. Two representatives of the interior Department are now at the agency investigating the condition of the Navajos. No work is now being done on the irrigating system which is being put in by the Government, but it is expected active work will begin on the ditches in the spring. the spring.

George M. Irwin on Trial, George M. Irwin on Trial.
George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool
operator of Pittsburg, was placed on trial
on the charge of obtaining money under
false pretenses. The following brokers
from Chicago will testify to Irwin's speculations in grain: R. L. Thornton and J. A. Bull, of Bartlett, Frazier & Co.; D. J. Murphy, of Norton, Worthington & Co., and W. H. Morton, of McPherson, Morton & Jackson.

Will Contest the Bond Tenue At Philadelphia the Knights of Labor's general executive board decided to employ eminent lawyers to test the validity of the proposed bond issue. This step has been advocated by President Sover-eign. The legal processes will be begun

it once. Escaped Prisoners Recaptured. Charles O'Conner, John Rosmusson, Frank Conroy and William Nelson, who escaped from jail at Athens, Obio, were captured at Parkersburg, W. Va.

BROOKLYN ROADS WIN.

Attorney General of New York Decides Against Suit to Vacate Charters, Attoracy General Hancock has handed down, at Albany, N. Y., a decision deny-ing the application for permission to bring action to vacate the charter of the Broo lyn Heights Railroad Company for failing to operate its lines according to the pro-visions of its charter. The attorney holds that if the ten-hour labor law has been violated it was by the officers of the company and not by the corporation itself. In conclusion the Attorney General says: "While it appears from the statements made to me by the applicants for the hearing that the laws of the State and the city ordinances may have been violated by individuals, I am satisfied, from a con-sideration of the facts presented by the petitioners, that they are not sufficient to justify the bringing of an action to annul the charter of the corporation."

SUFFERING IN COLORADO.

Extreme Weather Bears Hard on Des-Considerable stock has already perished on the ranges of Colorado in consequence of the cold, and it is feared the loss will be heavy unless a change takes place soon Many settlers in Eastern Colorado are suffering from cold and hunger. Jules burg reports extreme weather has been recorded for twenty-six days, the thermometer ranging from 10 to 30 degrees below zero during the recent blizzard.

Millions of snowbirds and rabbits have been frozen to death. Denver is abou the center of the region affected by the present cold wave, which seems to be backing up against the Rocky Mountains all the way from Cheyenne, Wyo., to El Paso, Tex.

GOOD ON ANY ROAD.

President Signs the Bill for Universal 5,000-Mile Book. Traveling men all over the country were jubilant over the action of the President in signing the bill amending that part of the interstate commerce act which refers to mileage tickets. For several years the Travelers' Protective Association, the largest organization of traveling men in the world, has been agitating the mileage ticket question, and it has just carried it point. Under the old system all a man could get was a 1,000-mile ticket; good over just the road that issued it. Under the new law he will be able to buy a 5,000mile ticket, good over any road or num-ber of roads he wants to use it on.

BLUE AND GRAY UNITE.

Veterans of the North and the South

Meet at a Burquet.

"Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" were
played as a joint melody Thursday night played as a joint melody Thursday night at the Chicago Auditorium while 300 men who had once recognized the airs as the battle marches of contending armies stood touching glasses in good fellowship-and cheering themselves hoarse in the en-thusiasm of friendship. It was at a re-union of "the Boys of the Blue and the Gray," and it formed the most inspiring feature of a banquet given under the auspices of Columbia Post, No. 700, G. A. R.

RELIEF FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Natives of the Island in Boston Tak-ing Steps to Aid the Suffering. A meeting was held at Young's Hotel in Boston, at which twenty-one natives of Newfoundland discussed means for relieving the distress of the people of New-foundland who have been reduced to want by the recent financial troubles. A committee was named to wait on Mayor Curtis to request him to call a meeting of citi zens to consider the matter. The natives of Newfoundland in Boston and Cam-bridge will hold public meetings to secure funds and clothing for the sufferers.

TEXAS CATTLE IN A NORTHER.

Fears that the Storm Will Be Destructive to Live Stock.

It is now feared that the recent universal norther will be destructive to cattle and other live stock in Texas. The sleet and lee have undoubtedly caused much hardship to live stock, and the loss will be hardship to live stock, and the loss will be heavy. Monday night was the coldest of the winter in Denver, the Government thermometer registering 15 degrees be-low zero during the greater part of the night. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning it was 12 below.

Minister Gray Dead. United States Minister Isaac P. Gray-died of pneumonia at the City of Mexico Thursday evening. He had been uncon-scious sixteen hours. He was carried from the train to the American hospital. and Dr. Bray placed in charge of the pa tient. The physician saw at once there was no hope, and informed Mrs. Gray that hours. He had just returned from Wash

Truants Frozen to Death. The bodies of two boys were found along the Pennsylvania Railroad at point in Westmoreland County, Pa. They were frozen to death. The bodies were of the two sons of John Canffield those of the two sons of John Caumeia, of Johnstown. The lads, aged 10 and 12 years, were sent to school, but instead went skating, and afterward concluded to take a tramp, fearing to return hom fter playing truant.

Victory for the Women. The woman suffragists have won a victory in the California and Arizona Assemblies.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime. \$3.75@5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 @4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 50@51c; corn, No. 2, 42@43c; oats, No. 2, 27@28c; rye, No. 2, 52@54c; butter, choice creamery, 23@24c; eggs, fresh, 23@24c; potatoes, car tots, per bushel, 70@80c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime. \$2@4.75; wheat. No.

o.ov; nogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No.1 white, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@52½c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3@4.56; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@52c; corn, No. 2 4@54. No. 2, 40@41c; oats, No. 2, 30@31c; com

No. 2, 546506.
Clacinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$2,50@4.50; sheep, \$2@4.50; whent, No. 2 mixed, 44@444c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@321/c; rye, No. 2,

08@90c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@
4.50; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 1 white,
54@55c; corn, No. 2 rellow, 42@42½c;
onts, No. 2 white, 33½@34½c; tye, No. 2,

54@56c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 53@54c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42@43c; oats, No. 2 white, 33\(\)@34\(\)\equiv rye, No. 2, 53\(\)\equiv 33\(\)\equiv 34\(\)\equiv rye, No. 2, 53\(\)\equiv 500.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50\(\)\equiv 500; hogs, \$3\(\)\equiv 5.00; sheep, \$3.50\(\)\equiv 4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 5.00; sneep, \$3.50@4.6; wheat, No. 2 red, 571;(£58);4c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 47@471;4c; oats, No. 2 white, 35½;636½c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 53@ 53½c; corn, No. 2, 43@431;4c; oats, No. 2 white, 31@311;4c; barley, No. 2, 53@56c; rye, No. 1, 52@54c; pork, mess, \$9.75@ 10.25

10.25 New York—Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3.50 @5.00; sheep, \$3@5; wheat, No. 2 red, 59 @59½c; corn, No. 2, 48@40c; cats, white Western, 37@41c; butter, creamery, 15@ 26c; eggs, Western, 23@29c. THY KING.

Death rules the world ! Neath one encircling pall his kingdom

lies; The loves of men, the dreams, the fears, The aspirations, groans and tears Cling round the bier, The dark and silent shrine of sighs: Death's royal throne.

Long to the youth ems that fixed track his destiny pur Each passing day

New fields of pleasure, bowers of bliss Brings to his eye-too soon to pass In grief away. Life is but fleeting; none can los

The dread embrace of Death.

Count well thy years And scan the score still held for thee; Soon must it pass. With pinions fleet the years roll by With swifter pace draws near that day Whose eye, alas! Thy closing eyes will never see, Thy race is run! -Percy L. Housel.

THE CRACKSMAN'S CATSPAW

A DETECTIVE'S STORY,

Ten years ago the town of Woolford was thrown into commotion one fine morning by news of a skillfully planned burglary. It was the early part of November, and the newly elected mayor of Woolford had celeby giving a ball at his private residence, just outside the town. He was an exceedingly wealthy brated his accession to civic power was an exceedingly wealthy man and his wife was the fortunate pos sessor of a very line set of diamonds. It was popularly understood that these were worth at least £10. 000, and popular opinion in this respect was not far wrong. On the morning after the ball, however,

the mayoress discovered that her diamonds were missing. Instead of locking them up when she retired to rest she had carelessly left them lying on her dressing table. When she woke the diamonds had disap

Then followed a fine to do. Three or four of us, supposed to be the cleverest and sharpest officers on the force, were put in charge of the matter and told to do our best. Our best, however, resulted in ignomin-ious defeat. We followed the old methods—suspected the servants, examined their rooms and boxes watched their movements, and finally confessed that they must all be completely exonerated. We invented plausible theories and could put none of them into practice. In the end we concluded that the diamonds had been stolen by an experienced burglar, who must have been very well acquainted with the house, and who had succeeded in doing his work in the most accomplished fashion. After that there was no more to be done. The mayor offered a very handsome reward for the recovery of the missing jewels, and many a man's mouth watered as he read the amount promised. But as there was not even a clew to the thief the prospect of claiming the reward eemed very far away to every police

As soon as I heard of the burglary I made a guess—mentally, of course at the burglar's name. It was Jimmy Timble. I felt confident of it. I knew of no local criminal accomplished enough to carry out so daring a theft except Jimmy. And Jimmy had just come home from Portland, where he had spent nearly six years in penal servitude. That was not his first period of incarceration, nor his second. Jimmy had been a thief from boyhood, and those who knew him felt persuaded that nothing with my knowledge of Jimmy's return to Woolford, that made me sus-pect him of taking the diamonds.

when Jimmy was not in prison be worked as a bricklayer's "paddy," and made his liome at one of the big common lodging houses in a low part of the town. Two or three days af
I went inside and asked the deputy to hand over the convict's possestions. He did so with an air of scorn, remarking that Jimmy's belongings were not worth twopence to anybody, of the town. Two or three days af
I thought he was right when I and a very large white Persian cat a pheacuantly turned over the course of the course of the page of ter the diamond robbery I went one evening toward this house, intending to have an interview with Jimmy and hear what he had to say for himself. By good fortune I met him Jimmy Timble should have been so its long, furry tail about. just outside the door and stopped him. He regarded me calmly and with perfect equanimity. He was at all times a curious little man dwarfish in stature, very slightly de-formed, and always full of a certain quaint assurance, mixed with a sly shook my head perplexedly as I demeanor which was amusing to stared at it. What was Jimmy Timeserybody. My interview with Jimmy ble, thief, burglar, thrice convicted threw no light whatever on the mystery, as he pleaded ignorance of the whole affair. If Jimmy had got the that particular work was the only diamonds he had done his work so book he possessed? And how did he thoroughly that a clow of any description was not yet discoverable. And it was just that want of a clew that persuaded me of Jimmy's guilt. I knew of no man who could have done the work so thoroughly.

During the next two or three days I thought matters over from all points of view, but I could find nothing to warrant me in taking steps against Jimmy Timble. I wondered if he had been associated with others in the burglary. More than once he had worked in company with his brother, Jerry Timble; but it was impossible for him to have had any help from Jerry on this occasion, for the simple reason that the unfortunate Jerry was spending twelve months in the county jail for stealing. And it appeared to me, upon considering the case still more deeply, that, it being an affair of great magnitude, Jimmy Timble would prefer to work it singlehanded.

patience to be exercised. Asno trace of the diamonds could a watch on two or three suspicious characters in the town, with a view to discovering the whereabouts of the valuables. It seemed to us that the thief or thieves must have planted the jewels in some safe spot and waited ntil the agitation had blown over before removing them. Thus it came about that Jimmy Timble's move-ments were watched very joalously. His goings out and his comings in books here, says I; we sell 'em.' West were noted, and the eye of the law He said nothing to that, but after arms. His goings out and his comings in

was constantly upon him. Whether awhile he pulled out twopence. Jimmy was aware of this or not I do 'What can I have for that? he Jimmy was aware of this or not I do 'What can I have for that not know; but if he was, he sudden—asked. 'Here you are,' says I, 'Calleb thing—he allowed 'Pilgrim's Progress,' pictures and the says of the malked 'Pilgrim's Progress,' pictures and the says of the malked 'Pilgrim's Progress,' pictures are the says of th hose know; but it he was, he sudden—asked. Here you are, says 1, a ly did a foolish thing—he allowed "Pilgrim's Progress," pictures and himself to be caught, one dusky Febulary evening, in the very act of burrals of the walked off with his book."

That explained Jimmy's possession. and within an hour he was safely en-sconced in the cells of the police at my house. I went home and had court. There I found him next morn-ing when I went my round. He looked at me with a half rueful, half book. I was confident that there was

bad, now, ain't it, Mr. Burton?'

"It'll be another five years' penal, will this, Jimmy," said I. "What a foolish man you are! Why don't

it is, Mr. Burton." It is, Mr. Burton."
So Jimmy languished in the town fall for a few weeks having been committed for trial. Then the assizes came on at Woolford and he was brought up to stand his very doubtful chance. His trial was little more than a formality, for Jimmy had been caught in the very act of inserting his pocket crowbar in the window ledge of the house. He was

window ledge of the house. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude and a certain term of police supervision.

I went to have a word or two with

limmy in the cells, as he waited there for removal to his next abiding place. His sentence did not seem to have disturbed his equanimity, and he smiled very placidly as I greeted him.

"Well, you've done it again, Jimmy." said I. "We sha'n't see

any more of you for a while."

"You're right there, Mr. Burton,"
he answered. "And I sha'n't see iny more of you, eli? I don't care I can do five years on my head. But I'm sorry I sha'n't be able to see Jerry. He comes out next week." "I believe he does."

"We were always very fond of each other, me and Jerry," said Jimmy Timble. "Very fond we was. We've worked things together many a time. "You have, and given us a good

deal of trouble with your efforts."
"I dare say," answered Jimmy, imperturbable as ever; "I dare say. But I say, Mr. Burton, you might do me a favor. I've always looked on you as a friend; and when a chap's got put away for five years he naturally looks to his friends, don't he?" "I suppose he does, Jimmy. Well, what is it you want?"

"Why, there's two or three things at the lodging house that I would like given to Jerry when he comes There's a knife and a watch out. chain, and two or three other little articles—all come by honest, Mr. Burton. Oh, and there's a book, the Pilgrim's Progress,' a very interest-ing book is that. Will you tell the lodging house folks to 'liver them up to Jerry, Mr. Burton?"

"Very well, Jimmy. Perhaps I'd better take charge of them myself, and give them to Jerry the next time I see him. I shall be sure to come across him as soon as he comes out." 'I'd take it real kind if you would,

said Jimmy; "and you might tell him to keep that 'Pilgrim's Progress," cos I'll finish reading it when I'v done this five years. With that we parted and Jimmy was presently whirled away in the black Maria to the town jail. We

were rid of his presence for four years were rid of his presence for four years at any rate. He was soon removed to Portland, and there, no doubt, made himself perfectly comfortable. I forgot all about Jimmy's parting would make him give up his career of request until a week or two later. crime. It was this belief, coupled Then, finding myself one day in the neighborhood of the lodging house which had served as Jimmy's home, I went inside and asked the deputy subsequently turned over the con-tents of the bundle. There was nothing there of any consequence, and I wondered very much that particular about having his little properties handed over to his brother Jerry. The 'Pilgrim's Progress' was the most incongruous object turne out of the old handkerchief which held Jimmy Timble's belongings. criminal doing with the "Pilgrim's Progress"? And how was it that come to possess it at all? I turned the leaves over carelessly and could see nothing unfamiliar about the book. I finally concluded that Jimmy Timble had picked it up somewhere and kept it out of curt-

osity, and with that I tied it up again with the rest of his possessions.

The days passed by but I saw nothing of Jerry Timble. He had left the county jall, but he did not present himself at his usual haunts in Woolford. I preserved the bundle for him and waited, knowing quite well that if he was in the town we should see him at the police office sooner or later. It was impossible for either Jimmy or Jerry Timble to keep his hands from picking and stealing. But time passed on and Jerry did not appear. I began to think that he had removed himself to some other town. About nine months after Jimmy Timble had gone back to penal serv-

The secret, therefore, rested with itude I chanced to go one day into a him, and there was nothing but second hand book shop, the proprietor of which was an old acquaint As no trace of the diamonds could ance of mine. Somehow our converbe found we thought it well to keep sation drifted to the criminal classes and ere long the shopkeeper men tioned the name of Jimmy Timble "He was a queer customer, was Jimmy," said he. "He came in here one day last time he was out of prison, and looked round him as if he wanted something. 'Now, sir,' says I, 'what can I find for you?' 'Give me an old book to read, mister,' answered Jimmy. 'We don't give

comical expression of countenance. something about that book which it "Back again, Jimmy," said I. "I would repay anybody to discover, and thought you had turned over a new I was determined to solve the mysleaf."

"So did I, Mr. Burton," he answered. "But you fellows don't give us poor chaps a chance; you don't, indeed. Just because I wanted to look through the window of a house last night they run me in here. Too examination I made a discovery. Underneath the first "the" on the first page there was the plain mark of a pin prick, just as if a pin had been carelessly jabbed into the paper and quickly withdrawn. The mark was you reform and live honestly?"

He smiled knowingly at me. "Why do birds fly?" said he. "'Cos they're used to it. It's natur'—that's what it is M. Purter."

Quickly withdrawn. The mark was very faint, but it was there. I assured myself that the pin prick had not penetrated to the second page, and then I came to the conclusion. not penetrated to the second page, and then I came to the conclusion that Jimmy Timble's "Pilgrim's Progress" concealed some message from himself to his brother

Jerry.

I began what proved a long and weary task. The next pin prick I found was under the letter "j" on page 8; the next under "e" on page 12. Then came pricks under letters "e" '1," "s," all on different pages, and thus I had spelt out two words.
"the jewels." I took courage at that and went on. There was, no doubt, much to follow.

All that evening I worked away at my task. It was anything but easy.

bill providing for the unlimited colnage
Sometimes the pin pricks were faint
of silver was favorably reported to the
and hardly decipherable; sometimes

Senate from the Finance Committee. there were several on one page; sometimes the spelling puzzled me; sometimes I seemed to lose the track altogether. But I persevered, and just as midnight struck I had solved the mystery and had written out Jimmy Timble's ingenious message

to his brother Jerry:

"The jewels as I got from the mare's wife is berried underneath the lilac tree in old George Atkinson's garden in Lilywood road. Keep an eye on them and don't dis-turb them unless they are goin to bild on the garden. If they bild dig them up and keep them sate till I come out agen your brother James.

So there was an explanation of the mystery, or rather of two mysteries. I had been right, after all—the burg-lary at the mayor's residence was the

work of Jimmy Timble.
I lost no time next morning in in-terviewing Mr. George Atkinson and in persuading him to let me dig un-der his lilac tree. There, sure enough, I found the missing dia-monds, carefully wrapped up and put away. Jimmy had hidden them until suspicion had quite blown over and he had felt free to resume pos-session of them. The attempted

burglary had spoiled his plans.

I saw Jimmy when he returned from Portland four years later. He smiled knowingly as he met me. reekon you think yourself a clever, man, Mr. Inspector, don't yer?" said he. "But you'd have been made a nice catspaw of if only that fool of a Jerry had turned up in good time; wouldn't yer, now?"

I dare say Jimmy was right. But

I dare say Jimmy was right. But as events turned out fortune was wholly on my side in this case.

The Cat and the Crows.

There is some fun in a crow, even if it be a love of mischief. In Cal-cutta, India, I had a large garden surrounded by shady trees, in whose branches many crows used to roost at night. As soon as daylight ap-peared they all flew off to their favorite resorts, where they lived upon the garbage of the city, and it must be admitted in their favor that they were most useful scavengers. But were most useful scavengers. when sunset came they used to reto their rousting place, and

have a little game of their own. cat would stretch itself out and flick twenty or thirty crows promptly accepted the challenge and quickly alighted round the cat, with the intention of pulling his tail. Some of them hopped up in front, as near they could with safety from the cat's forepaws, others stood ut the side, and several of the best players took their position behind the cat. They evidently acted in concert. crows in front crept up as close as they dared to secure the cat's atten-tion, and then one of the crows behind the cat made a dash at the tail, which the cat skillfully guarded by flirting it from one side to another. It was very seldom that a crow suc ceeded in getting a mouthful of the cat's fur. The cat, meanwhile, had really an eye to business, and if one of the birds in front of him came within practicable distance he made aspring that sometimes had a fatal result, and the game terminated among the terrified cawing and clamor of the survivors, who saw their unlucky comrade torn to pieces be-fore their eyes. But in the course of twenty-four hours they seemed to have forgotten the mishap of their brother, and they came again to re-new their diversion with the cat, who was always ready to play the game, in which it might be said that his motto was, "Heads I win, tails you

Some Fine Writing.

A postal card has recently been received at the Cincinnati Enquirer office on which 3,803 words were legipen. The writing was extremely difficult to decipher with the naked eye, but a powerful magnifying glass brought out each letter clearly. The words would fill over two columns and took the writer six and a half hours to finish.

An echinoderm that inhabits the West Indian seas has over 10,000 WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington-Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

Resolutions defining the policy of the Government in regard to gold and silver and one arraigning the management of the Pacific roads and directing the Attorney General to begin foreclosure proceedings were presented in the Senate Monday. Correspondence and reports regarding the Behring Sea fisheries were sent to the Senate by President Cleveland. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary will report adversely the nomination of W. M. Campbell, to be marshal of Minnesota. The House agreed to the Senate-smendments to the Chicago post office bill, and it went to the President. The House completed consideration of the legislatic expenses of the consideration of the legislatic expenses. islative appropriation bill with the excep-tion of the paragraph relating to pension offices. A bill to incorporate a company which proposes to lay a cable to Hawali, Australia and Japan was presented in the

House.

The legislative appropriation bill was passed by the House Tuesday after the item placing cierks on the annual pay roll had been stricken out. The House Ways and Means Committee discussed the gold bond plan and made decided progress toward an agreement. The House Committee on Pacific Roads decided to again report the Reilly bill, together with the proposition of the companies to pay the proposition of the companies to pay, the principal of the debt. Messrs. Morgan and Pugh protested in the Senata against the speech of Mr. Allen on the alleged election frands in Alabama. A

A bill providing for the issuance of \$65,000,000 in gold bonds was presented to the Senate Wednesday by Mr. Vilas. A resolution authorizing Secretary Carlisle to sell gold bonds was favorably reported to the House from the Ways and Moore Compilers. Means Committee. A copy of the bond contract was also submitted.

The House Thursday defeated the prop-osition of the President to issue gold bonds whereby \$16,000,000 in interest could have been saved. The measure providing for the construction of a new Federal building at Chicago has been signed by President Cleveland. In response to a request Secretary Carlisle has sent to the Senate his figures on the treasury gold reserve and expenditures. Labor Commissioner Wright has submitted a report

missioner Wright has submitted a report outlining plans for providing homes for the working people on easy terms.

The Senate passed the postoffice appropriation bill Friday, Senate hostile amendments being defeated. The agricultural bill was taken up. Senator Chandler has introduced a bill to establish free American ports where foreign new miterial merical ports where foreign new miterial merical ports. can ports where foreign raw material may be manufactured. Strong opposition to the bill appropriating money to build more war ships was developed on the floor of the House. The House Committee on Commerce submitted a report favoring a deep waterway to connect the ocean and great lakes. The Navy Department is, advised that the war ships Charleston and Yorktown are rescuing American missionaries at Che Foo.

In the Senate Saturday Mr. Wolcott charged the President with misstating the financial situation. Senators Cullom and Palmer appeared before the sub-commit-tee of the Senate Appropriation Commit-tee and urged an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing an appropriation for the beginning of the work on the pro-posed new Chicago post office building. They have received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury recommending an appropriation of \$400,000 for beginning work on the new building, and of \$200,000 for temporary quarters for the post office while the new building is in course of construction. The House voted to in-crease the navy with three battle ships and twelve torpedo boats.

The Curse of Scotland. Among the reasons why the nine of diamonds has been called the curse of Scotland, I think that the following

has not been given: "Diamonds, nine of, called the curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of Parliament, part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds, voting for the introduction of the malt tax into Scotland."-"Chronology; or, the Historian's Companion," fourth edition, by Thomas Tegg, London, 1826, p. 308

(Addenda). Could the arms of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, member of Glasgow, contain the nine lozenges? His house was destroyed by a mob in 1727, because he suspected of "having given government information habits and statistics Scotland necessary for the preparation of the malt tax; as well as of having exthe Scots tobacco trade."-See "History of Scotland." by John Hill Burton

In the index to the "History," Campbell of Shawfield's Christian name is

There is a George Campbell mentioned as having caused the nine of diamonds to be called the curse of Scotland because he stole nine diamonds out of the royal crown in the reign of Mary Stuart, in consequence of which all Scotland was taxed.—Notes and Queries.

Hairs from Mohammed's Beard. The treasure of treasures in the new nosque at Tripoli, Syria, is a magnificent gold casket in which are placed three hairs from the Prophet Mohan. med's beard.

Odds and Ende. The original of the face on the silver dollar is Miss Anna Willess Williams, formerly a teacher in the Philadelphia

Matanzas Inlet. Florida, was named by Menendez to commemorate his victory over Ribout. The word means

chools.

the future.

India rubber used for erasing pencil marks was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it half an inch-square cost 3 shilings. Cape Hatteras took its name from

that of a tribe of Indians who lived in the neighborhood. Minnehaha means "laughing water." The Indian word is Minnerara, the 'renchman Hennepin having mistaken

the sound. Rev. Dr. James M. King at the recent dinner of the Patria Club, New York, exhorted his hearers to remem ber "that with substantially unrestricted suffrage, a republican form of government is still on trial in this coun-He, however, was bopeful for